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Haig Quits; Shultz Named as Successor

Secretary Sternly Criticizes Reagan's Foreign Policy 'Drift'



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Alexander M. Haig Jr. resigned Friday as secretary of state, and President Reagan immediately nominated George P. Shultz, a former member of the Nixon Cabinet, to succeed him.

About 90 minutes after Mr. Reagan announced the developments in a nationally televised address, Mr. Haig summoned reporters to say that he resigned because administration foreign policy had strayed from his goals of "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose."

Reading from his letter of resignation to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Haig said that at the time of Mr. Reagan's inauguration "we shared a view of the American role in the world" including a "new and forward-looking foreign policy resting on the cornerstones of strength and compassion." But he said Friday that those guidelines, agreed upon at the start of the administration, were not being met.

"In recent months, it has become clear to me that the foreign policy on which we embarked together was shifting from that careful course which we laid out," Mr. Haig said.

Appearing close to tears, Mr. Haig, 57, praised Mr. Shultz and said that he would stay on as long as necessary to ensure an orderly transition. But his stern criticism of his administration's foreign policy was as startling as Mr. Reagan's earlier announcement of his resignation. Neither Mr. Haig nor Mr. Reagan would answer reporters' questions.

Mr. Haig did not say whom he blamed for inconsistencies and a lack of steadiness in foreign policy, nor did he say what aspects of that policy were involved.

But in the past few days there

have been reports that Mr. Haig's advice to the president on foreign policy matters had been disregarded by Mr. Reagan. The most recent example was the president's decision to extend the U.S. embargo on shipment of equipment and technology to the Soviet Union for the gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, a reputed rival of Mr. Haig within the councils of the administration, argued for widening and toughening the embargo, the action Mr. Reagan chose to take.

The State Department correspondent for NBC television, Richard Valerian, said he had been told that the president's pipeline decision was the immediate cause of Mr. Haig's resignation. The pipeline decision was made by the National Security Council while Mr. Haig was in New York conferring with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

Mr. Haig did prevail in backing Israel in its invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Weinberger wanted the administration to take a tougher stance with Israel.

A retired four-star Army general, Mr. Haig had a record of feuding with members of the Cabinet, notably Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Richard V. Allen, who resigned as White House national security adviser, and Mr. Weinberger also found themselves frequently at odds with Mr. Haig.

Last fall, Mr. Haig made a public accusation that an unidentified White House official was waging "a guerrilla campaign" to undercut his influence. It was widely assumed that he was speaking about Mr. Allen, who resigned under pressure for taking gifts from Japanese businessmen with whom he

had been associated before joining the administration.

A pattern of friction had emerged in recent weeks also between Mr. Haig and William P. Clark, who succeeded Mr. Allen as the president's adviser for national security. The two were said to have had a shouting match last month in Paris, where Mr. Reagan was attending the seven-nation economic summit conference.

Officials said that Mr. Clark felt strongly that the State Department had not been tough enough on European allies in persuading them to reduce government-subsidized credits to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The two men were also reported to have clashed over Mr. Haig's ordering — without consulting the president — of Mrs. Kirkpatrick to change her vote and abstain on a resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Falkland Islands.

Another disagreement concerned Mr. Haig's desire to rush to the Middle East to deal with the outbreak of war in Lebanon. Mr. Clark argued that the mission had no immediate prospect of success and that the Israeli might trap him into supporting their invasion.

A source familiar with the administration said that Mr. Haig had threatened to resign at least twice before when political infighting became particularly intense. This source, who requested anonymity, said that one of those instances occurred shortly before Mr. Allen resigned as national security adviser.

Mr. Haig was nominated by Mr. Reagan on Dec. 16, 1980, more than a month before the president took office. He was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 21, the day after the inauguration, after extensive hearings in which Mr. Haig was

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George P. Shultz



George P. Shultz

U.S. Diplomat Reports New Lebanon Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — A new cease-fire between Israel and their Syrian and Palestinian enemy came into effect Friday night, Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy in Lebanon, advised Lebanese leaders. The cease-fire ended one of the heaviest bombardments of West Beirut since the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Habib notified former Premier Saeb Salam of the new cease-fire.

The PLO accepts a French proposal to send UN observers to West Beirut, Page 2.

ed his resignation, and its wording suggested the premier was willing to withdraw it if Israel stopped all military action against West Beirut.

But Friday's fighting was the most intense since the June 6 invasion as Israeli aircraft, gunboats and ground troops launched bombs, rocket and artillery attacks on Arab areas of Beirut.

"The battle for Beirut has begun," Lebanese radio said. Witnesses said wave after wave of Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian camps in South Beirut and the predominantly Moslem western sector of the city, then moved on Syrian positions in the Lebanese mountains east of the capital.

"The dead are in scores and many more are wounded," said a military source watching the bombardment of the city. "The intensity of the air strikes is preventing rescue work."

Mr. Wazzan's frustration apparently was linked to an offer the PLO reportedly made late Thursday night to surrender its weapons to a friendly army or have them shipped out of Lebanon.

Previously, the PLO had only offered to restrict its weaponry to Palestinian refugee camps.

The offer, Lebanese government and Palestinian sources said, was made by PLO leader Yasser Arafat in a document handed to Mr. Wazzan.

But the sources said that when Mr. Wazzan presented the proposals to Mr. Habib, the special U.S. envoy presented a new demand from Israel: that the PLO not only surrender its weapons, but also that its leaders be deported. The premier said this was unacceptable.

The PLO had also been asking for assurances that if it made concessions the Israelis would not take advantage of its vulnerability. But the sources said Mr. Habib had been unable to offer any such guarantee.

Friday's bombardment of Beirut and the political collapse coincided with Israeli battlefield successes against Syrian troops, the only force apart from the small Lebanese leftist militia to have fought alongside the PLO against the Israelis.

After four days of fierce battles for control of the Beirut-Damascus highway in the mountains above the capital, Syria conceded it was pulling out of the highway towns of Bhamdoun and Alep.

This appeared to confirm Israeli claims that their forces control a



Volunteer members of Beirut's Civil Defense organization carried a badly burned victim from the site of a car bombing in the predominantly Moslem western sector of the Lebanese capital. Six persons were fatally burned in the incident and scores hurt.

fire and asked him to inform the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Lebanese state radio reported.

Also Friday, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan submitted his resignation, saying Israel had put his government under intolerable pressure with its siege of the capital, where an estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas are trapped.

"We cannot function under this blackmail of military escalation," Mr. Wazzan said. "Every time we reach some kind of understanding we run into a new escalation as if designed to pressure us."

Mr. Wazzan did not say whether President Elias Sarkis had accepted

his resignation, and its wording suggested the premier was willing to withdraw it if Israel stopped all military action against West Beirut.

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London Subway Brought to Halt By Another Strike

The Associated Press
LONDON — London's Underground was brought to a standstill Friday, stranding 1.75 million commuters, its 14,000 drivers, signmen and other personnel were called out on indefinite strike.

The shutdown of the 237 miles (382 kilometers) of the subway network was ordered by the National Union of Railwaymen only hours after a stoppage by another union ended. The new strike caused traffic jams across London as commuters drove, took buses, or walked to work.

The subway chaos marked the buildup to a nationwide railroad shutdown set for midnight Sunday, the NUR's first such stoppage since the general strike in 1926.

The NUR's general secretary, Sid Waddell, called the dispute over the union demand for a raise of 9.5 percent "a fight to the death." Transport Minister David Howell emphasized that the government, facing a summer of confrontation with unions, does not plan to intervene.

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Soviet Union Remains Reticent on Lebanon

Sees High Risks, Little Gains in Strong Stance on Mideast Situation

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Reports from Washington suggest that the slow and cautious Soviet reaction to the Lebanese crisis reflects weaknesses ranging from internal economic difficulties to the problems of Poland and Afghanistan.

The view from Moscow, however, is sharply different, illuminating differing perceptions in the two capitals and perhaps indicating that there is an element of bluffing in the still fluid Middle East situation.

There is no doubt that the Russians are embarrassed, particularly by the poor showing of their Syrian allies in Lebanon, who are fighting mostly with Soviet-supplied weapons. There is also concern about the future of the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization encircled in West Beirut.

At the same time, however, there is a widely held conviction that Israel's lunge into Lebanon will inevitably rebound against it and produce an anti-Arabian backlash in the Arab world that would damage U.S. interests for some time to come.

Two Arguments

Soviet sources cited two propositions to buttress this line of thinking. One is that the Palestinian issue is the key problem in the Middle East and that it cannot be resolved by force short of exterminating all Palestinians. That, according to this argument, is not possible, and the PLO will continue to remain a major political force regardless of the outcome of the crisis.

The second is that the Arab world, including those Arab regimes that fear PLO terrorism

and only rhetorically support its leader, Yasser Arafat, and his colleagues, is emotionally on the side of the Palestinian people. The Israeli actions in Lebanon are seen as sharpening Arab animosities against Israel.

Although such views are deeply held, they conceivably may be advanced to obscure Soviet embarrassment and political and military constraints that have limited Moscow's reaction to the Israeli invasion.

Even if they could react more forcefully without risks, the Russians have staid away

from a confrontation for political reasons, ranging from the prospective strategic arms dialogue with the United States to the overall image of Soviet policy, which is emphasizing peaceful approaches to world problems.

Military constraints may have been more serious. Although the situation is obviously undesirable, it does not so far affect vital Soviet interests and, therefore, is not worth running high risks.

One thing that could push Moscow toward high risks would be the introduction of U.S. forces into Lebanon.

The general tone of Soviet public and private pronouncements suggests that Moscow regards the situation as too complex and fluid to take a definitive stand, apart from political and propaganda support for the Arabs in general.

According to Western diplomats, Soviet statements suggest the Russians are prepared to accept short-term humiliation for long-term gains.

Soviet sources familiar with the Kremlin's Middle East policy have disclosed that a basic strategic alliance treaty was reached with Syria and that "it could go into effect instantly." Although the pact apparently has yet to be formally signed, the disclosure was intended to underscore Soviet commitment to Syria in case it is attacked by Israel.

The sources also said that it was hard to imagine that the Soviet Union would allow the Israelis to destroy the 8,000 PLO guerrillas in West Beirut. It is not possible to ascertain whether this is propaganda to pressure the Israelis to hold off an assault on West Beirut, but the sources said that "one should remember the Suez crisis" of 1956.

Most Western diplomats discount the possibility that Moscow would repeat its threat in the Suez crisis to use military forces to halt the advance of Israeli, French and British forces toward Cairo. While the Russians do not want to become directly involved in the Lebanese crisis they could be forced to do so if they are cornered by Israeli miscalculations.

Privately, the Russians have complained about the Arabs' inability to use military equipment efficiently. Publicly, they have for the first time criticized Arab divisiveness and apparent Arab indifference toward the destruction of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

A commentary by Tass Thursday said again that Soviet observers "voice surprise that the current barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and genocide against Palestinians for being fiscally prudent. To meet Lebanon's financial obligations, Mr. Doe's government daily risks domestic turmoil by continuing the Tolbert government's practice of withholding civil servants' salaries for up to three months at a time. Still, every 30 days Liberia comes close to defaulting on its \$13-million monthly oil bill.

New taxes have been ineffective and Liberia's corporate community gets away with a "grossly undervalued" \$13-million annual tax bill, according to a well-informed financial source.

U.S. economic assistance to Liberia has risen drastically since the coup, Mr. Swing said. Aid for this year totals \$70 million. In the last year of the Tolbert government, U.S. aid totaled \$5 million. U.S. investments and trade with Liberia average \$1 billion annually.

Two Years After Bloody Coup, Liberia Is Gaining Stability

By Leon Dash
Washington Post Service
MONROVIA, Liberia — The "revolution" has mellowed. The recent lifting of a curfew after two years symbolically ended the rule of the gun. Now squatters live in the vandalized white marble Masonic temple, for years a secret assembly hall for the now overthrown American-Liberian oligarchy.

During the bloody army coup two years ago, many persons were shocked by the soldiers' vengeful bitterness toward the class considered exploitative, the descendants of the former American slaves who founded the country. But now, after months of political instability, executions of alleged plotters and the presence of unemployed soldiers, Liberia is surprisingly tranquil and seemingly self-confident.

The commander-in-chief and head of state, Samuel Kanyon Doe, 31, bears little resemblance to the nervous master sergeant who met the foreign press for the

first time 10 days after taking power on April 12, 1980.

Mr. Doe has replaced his army fatigues with three-piece suits. He has shed some of his legendary paranoia and adopted a policy of benign, consensus-oriented rule.

Except for a brief, early flirtation with radical Libya, his government has swayed right in its foreign policies — and too close, some critics think, to the United States. The U.S. ambassador, William Lacy Swing, is popular here, maintains a high profile, has easy access to Mr. Doe and, according to U.S. diplomatic sources, is an effective advocate of substantial aid to Liberia's financially strapped government.

President Reagan, in a congratulatory message on the coup's second anniversary, invited Mr. Doe to make an official visit to Washington. Liberian officials said details were being discussed with the White House staff.

In December, Mr. Doe announced he would hand over power to an elected civil-

ian government in April, 1985, released the last 19 of 400 political prisoners and granted amnesty to the thousands of Liberians who fled the country after the coup.

"We want you to realize that we did not come to perpetuate military rule," he said of the 22 military men on the ruling People's Redemption Council. "We have no intention to outlive our usefulness."

2 Pressured Dead

He also said that Varney Dempster, former police director, and Adolphus B. Tolbert, son of William R. Tolbert, the assassinated president, are presumed to be dead. He said the two men were led away from their prison cells one night by deputy head of state, Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Sien, who was himself executed in August on charges of plotting to overthrow Mr. Doe.

A Liberian banker said several training exercises conducted by U.S. Green Berets with Liberia's 5,000-man army have resulted in a

more disciplined force and a perceptible lowering of tension among civilians.

"When there is a large number of American military personnel present," the banker said, "Monrovia's atmosphere is more relaxed."

The economy of the country, which has a population of only 2 million, has been severely damaged by a 40-percent drop in bank deposits through capital flight since the coup, said Kadita N. Tshibaka, vice president of Citibank. By last March, \$74 million had been withdrawn, leaving \$103 million in deposits.

Mr. Tolbert saddled Liberia with an extraordinarily large debt, partly to finance the summit meeting of the Organization of African Union in Monrovia in 1979. At the same time, world prices for iron ore, rubber and tropical hardwoods — have plummeted.

Western government officials meeting in Paris recently agreed to reschedule pay-

ment of 90 percent of Liberia's foreign public debt of \$216 million.

Although it is faced with a \$138-million budget deficit this year, Mr. Doe's government gets high marks from Mr. Tshibaka for being fiscally prudent. To meet Liberia's financial obligations, Mr. Doe's government daily risks domestic turmoil by continuing the Tolbert government's practice of withholding civil servants' salaries for up to three months at a time. Still, every 30 days Liberia comes close to defaulting on its \$13-million monthly oil bill.

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Rebel Ambush Mars A 'Victory' for Kabul

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — About 1,000 teen-age party activists set off a great fanfare almost two weeks ago to serve Afghanistan's ruling Communists in the strategic Panjsher Valley, which the government had claimed to have wrested from rebel hands.

But many of the bard-core party members, some as young as 15, were dead and buried before the pictures of their departure were shown that night on television in Kabul, the Afghan capital, an authoritative Western diplomat said here Thursday.

According to separate diplomatic sources, the capture was ambushed by the rebel forces within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of the capital. While reports circulated by many Afghan sources in Kabul put the number of dead at 400, diplomats in India believe that figure is exaggerated.

Although certain that the ambush took place, with heavy casualties and many deaths, the diplomats are nonetheless puzzled by the absence of public funerals or protests by the youths' parents.

The youths' extended lines of communication from a military high school were killed in battle.

The confusion over details of the ambush typifies the scarcity of information received by Western diplomats here and in Kabul on the 5½-week battle for the Panjsher Valley, which has long been a rebel stronghold.

According to reports reaching New Delhi this week, a large Sovi-

et and Afghan force still holds the floor of the valley, which is 60 miles north of Kabul. But instead of being defeated as Moscow's government has claimed, rebel forces have escaped to the rugged high ground, the reports say.

The rebels have harassed the Afghan and Soviet troops, who are believed to number as many as 12,000, and have threatened the army's extended lines of communication and supply.

There also are indications that

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INSIDE

■ The United States does not plan to give up its new, highly accurate long-range missile systems in the strategic arms talks. But a senior administration official said the United States would be offered the incentive of limiting how the weapons would be deployed. Page 3.

■ The June Saison de Paris, which goes back to Proustian days, is that time of year when social life is traditionally at its peak. But since the Socialists' victory last year, the social whirl has changed. Page 5W.

■ West Germany, defeating Austria, gained a second-round berth in the World Cup; Northern Ireland upset Spain and England coasted home over Kuwait. All three were 1-0 matches. Page 13.

Concern Grows Over German Bias Against U.S. Soldiers

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The U.S. Armed Forces Television Network is broadcasting a series of reports this week called "Off Limits." The title is stark, but the programs deal only in passing with discrimination against American soldiers in West Germany, a problem that has become increasingly sensitive in the last few months.

Although the official position at Seventh Army headquarters is that discrimination against "U.S. personnel is sporadic and unpredictable," recent incidents have intensified concern about it.

Over the last two months, the Army has acknowledged that bias against the 200,000 U.S. servicemen in West Germany is increasing in bars, clubs, and discotheques.

The sense that something is wrong has been underscored by a highly publicized incident of discrimination involving two black soldiers, warnings about bias from West German politicians and an indignant response among soldiers to a report that a Pentagon official said some allies, notably West Germany, want a decrease in the number of black soldiers stationed in Europe.

Lists of Offenders

The growing number of cases of discrimination in bars and clubs was initially disclosed by The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper that describes itself as the authorized but unofficial publication of U.S. forces overseas.

It said the Equal Opportunity Branch of the U.S. Army Command listed 135 entertainment places as discriminating against American personnel.

The Seventh Army put the number at 110, but in both cases the figures represented establishments with strict discriminatory policies.

The newspaper report suggested that the number of places that practiced discrimination sporadically was substantially higher.

Using Frankfurt's Sachsenhausen entertainment area as an example, the former head of the local Equal Opportunity Office estimated that two-thirds of the more than 350 bars and clubs there discriminated in one way or another — against blacks, people of Hispanic background or anyone thought to be American.

A West German newspaper, Welt am Sonntag, described the situation in an unusual report. It sent a reporter out with two black soldiers trying to find something to eat and drink in Aschaffenburg, a town of 58,000 where about 4,300 Americans are stationed. The Americans were kicked out of a pizzeria, told they were not welcome at two discotheques and a bar and were allowed into a jazz club on the condition that they would leave "when the band stops playing."

According to the reporter's account, young people, many of them dressed in the West German equivalent of preppy fashions, shouted "Bimbo, Bimbo!" at the Americans and "give some bananas to our guests" when they tried to enter a dance club.

As is sometimes the case in West Germany, there was an attempt to turn discomfort into political capital.

The two soldiers, Specialist 4 Markel A. Miller and Pfc. Charles Richardson, were invited to Bonn by a defense spokesman for the opposition Christian Democratic Party, Peter-Kurt Wurzbach, to show them, as he said, "that these regrettable incidents are not representative."

Mr. Wurzbach warned about increasing discrimination against American soldiers here and said he was concerned that many would return to the United States "with a pretty big portion of anger in their gut."

The discrimination clearly does not stop with young, black recruits. A white army captain is now involved in litigation that has gone to the Bavarian Supreme Court after he was refused entrance into a club in the city of Würzburg.

"Owners and operators of allegedly discriminatory establishments readily admit exclusion of Americans, but deny discriminatory conduct," the Seventh Army said.

Excuses for barring the Americans are found elsewhere, such as in objections to dress or accusations of rowdiness.

The attitude of the Army is said to be one of willingness to give increased publicity to discrimination and support for legal challenges. But the Army is said

to be relatively less eager, for political reasons, to deal with the situation in a direct way.

Some officers have spoken of their anger concerning a report on June 6 about a seminar in Rastatt, Wis., on the role of blacks in the armed forces. At the conference, a high Pentagon official was quoted as saying that European allies, specifically West Germany, had quietly sought to pressure the United States into limiting the number of blacks assigned to bases in Europe. The pressures, the report said, were rejected.

Because of the conference's ground rules, the article did not identify the official by name. But an officer here said he was Lawrence Korb, assistant secretary of defense for manpower, reserve affairs and logistics.

Discotheque Shooting

NUREMBERG, West Germany (UPI) — A 26-year-old West German went on a shooting spree Thursday night in and outside of a discotheque frequented mainly by black American soldiers, killing two Americans and another foreigner, wounding three persons and then killing himself, police said Friday.

Police could give no reason for the shooting. They said the man began shooting when asked to pay admission to the Twenty-Five, a discotheque in central Nuremberg, shortly before midnight. The wounded were said to be in serious condition.

26 Are Injured in Belfast Bombing

BELFAST — A car bomb exploded Friday on a busy city street around lunchtime, blasting open a hotel for nurses and injuring 26 persons, one seriously, the police said.

No group took immediate responsibility for the blast. The police, given only a few minutes warning, were evacuating the area when the bomb went off next to a hotel which serves as sleeping quarters for nurses. Flying shards of glass and brick injured 24 of the nurses, the police said. One policeman was being treated for shock and another man was reported in serious condition.

Convictions of Italian Leftists Upheld

TURIN, Italy — An appeals court on Friday upheld convictions of 91 guerrillas belonging to Fronto Linea (Front Line), an extreme leftist group and an ally of the Red Brigades.

The court also cleared 25 others who were convicted by a lower court last year and reduced sentences for 26 of the 91 people who received prison terms. The heaviest penalty, 13 years and six months, was imposed on Susanna Ronconi, who escaped from a prison in central Italy in February. The lower court had sentenced her to 14 years and six months.

Roberto Sandalo, a "repentant" guerrilla turned police informer, had his term of two years and two months suspended and was ordered released as soon as paperwork is finished.

Sihanouk Seeks New Military Drive

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk says the new coalition of Cambodian resistance groups must mount a military campaign to drive Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

"We hope through collective efforts and international aid we can liberate our own land eventually and rebuild Kampuchea [Cambodia] into an independent and very strong country," he said. Prince Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state and president of the coalition, made the comments in an exclusive interview Thursday with the Chinese news agency at a resort island of Peking in Malaysia.

He said he would make his first visit to Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand, then return to Cambodia to chair the first session of the new coalition government. On Tuesday, he signed a coalition agreement with Communist Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and former Cambodian Premier Son Sant.

Whites Barred From Soweto Funeral

JOHANNESBURG — The police confirmed Friday they had barred whites from attending the funeral of a black trade union leader in Soweto Saturday.

The police action was made known to the family of unionist Joe Mavi Thursday night. About 250 people were arrested at a memorial service for him in Soweto two weeks ago and 47 white journalists were held on June 16.

Mr. Mavi, a leader of the municipal workers, was killed in a car crash June 7. He led a strike by council workers in 1980 that brought unrest and clashes with police. His funeral coincides with the anniversary of the "freedom charter," the policy platform of the outlawed African National Congress.

Progress Reported in Afghan Talks

GENEVA — The UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cordovez, said Friday that representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to "certain important, significant political concessions" concerning the guerrillas in Afghanistan.

He said seven days of private and indirect talks had produced "ideas on the structure of a possible comprehensive settlement." Mr. Cordovez, who functioned as the intermediary between the two delegations, said a set of understandings was reached Thursday in the final hours of the discussions. He said it would serve as a basis for further deliberations, planned for the fall. He would not, however, provide details.

Russian Says Pipeline to Be on Time

MOSCOW — Stepan Derezhev, deputy minister of the Soviet gas industry, was quoted Friday by Tass as pledging that gas deliveries to Western Europe via the planned Siberian pipeline will be carried out on schedule and in full. The deliveries are to begin in early 1984.

Lionel Oliver, undersecretary for international trade in the U.S. Commerce Department, said Wednesday that wider U.S. sanctions announced last week would cause a two-year delay in completion of the pipeline.

But Mr. Derezhev told a group of West German journalists: "The commitments for gas deliveries assumed by the Soviet Union under the new Soviet-West European gaspipe project will be carried out on schedule and in full."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Haig Resigns Cabinet; Shultz Is Nominated

(Continued from Page 1)

grilled about his association with President Richard M. Nixon during the Watergate crisis.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Haig was in government service for 40 years, most of it as a career Army officer. Immediately before becoming secretary of state he was chief operating officer of United Technologies Corp.

Mr. Shultz, 61, is executive vice president of Bechtel Corp., an international construction company based in San Francisco.

A veteran of previous Republican administrations, Mr. Shultz served as Mr. Nixon's treasury and labor secretaries, as well as budget director.

Mr. Shultz had been the person mentioned most frequently during the Reagan transition period as a possible secretary of state. His office in San Francisco would say only that he was in London on business and that he would be in Washington on Saturday. Mr. Shultz made no statement.

The selection of Mr. Shultz seemed likely to win the support of at least one key lawmaker. Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz headed the business school at the University of Chicago, and Sen. Percy is a trustee of the institution.

Sen. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, was in Chattanooga, Tenn., when the announcement was made. He said that Mr. Haig had telephoned him earlier to advise him of his resignation.

"I expressed my surprise and regret that the secretary had reached that decision," Sen. Baker said. "I gathered from the conversation that the decision was based on policy disagreements with the administration."

Mr. Reagan appeared in the White House press room just after 3 p.m. to make this announcement.

"Ladies and gentlemen, let me say first of all I'm going to make an announcement, very brief. I will take no questions on it. I understand a press conference is scheduled next week."

"It's an announcement I make with great regret regarding a member of our administration who has served this country for 40 years above and beyond the call of duty, who has served me so well and faithfully with his wisdom and counsel. I have respected and ad-

mirrored for all the time our administration has been here, but who now is resigning, leaving government service after all this great time."

"And with great regret, I have accepted the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig. I am nominating as his successor, and he has accepted, George Shultz to replace him. And that's the extent of the announcement. Again, I say I do this with great regret. I said no questions. I said no questions."

Mr. Reagan then left the White House to spend the weekend at Camp David, Maryland, with his wife, Nancy.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli government expressed deep regret at Mr. Haig's resignation. "Israel respects the resignation of Mr. Haig and a faithful friend of the state of Israel," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a short statement.

Israeli officials have closely followed recent disputes over Middle East policy between Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger, who is considered here as the most pro-Arab member of the Reagan administration.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, implied that the resignation was caused by a falling-out over the Middle East.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he was dismayed to hear of Mr. Haig's resignation. Mr. Genscher said he hoped that the United States would continue its close cooperation with Europe, and said that the appointment of Mr. Shultz to the post was a hopeful indication.

He described Mr. Shultz as a man with close European links and many personal friends in Europe, including the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

PLO Accepts Proposal By France to Send UN Observers to Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization says it will accept a French proposal that United Nations observers be deployed in West Beirut, where an estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas are trapped by Israeli forces.

The Palestinian press agency Wafa said Friday that Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, instructed the organization's representative at the United Nations to support a French call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council on the war in Lebanon.

The PLO's acceptance was confirmed by the French Ministry of External Relations in Paris.

At the United Nations, France circulated a draft resolution among Security Council members Friday demanding a cease-fire, the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops and a simultaneous pull-out of Palestinian forces from West Beirut.

Cuba, acting as chairman of the emergency session, requested the General Assembly to resume its twice-interrupted emergency session on the Palestinian question, to consider an Arab-backed resolution demanding that Israel cease hostilities in Lebanon.

The emergency assembly session will go into the weekend, with a vote Saturday or Sunday. The assembly resolution, which is non-binding, is expected to pass without difficulty, since there is no veto in the 157-nation body.

The French president, Francois Mitterrand, said Thursday that he wanted the Security Council to arrange a disengagement of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces around the Lebanese capital and to send UN observers into the western sector alongside the regular Lebanese Army.

No Israeli Reaction

Mr. Mitterrand also issued a stern call for Israeli and Palestinian troops to disengage around the area of West Beirut and said that Israel must respect the terms of the cease-fire that had been in effect.

While Israel had no immediate reaction to Mr. Mitterrand's announcement, spokesmen for the Israeli government have already said that France should be disqualified from a role in any peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

On Thursday, the Israeli government decided to stand by its earlier decision not to enter West Beirut, an informed source said. There is tense debate within the Israeli government on whether to root out the

Palestinians militarily or to use the military advantage that Israel has gained so far to negotiate them out with Lebanese help.

Israel viewed the official French reception last week, Farouk Kaddoumi, a PLO political chief, as a reversal of the pro-Israel policies symbolized by Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Jerusalem in March.

A communiqué from Mr. Mitterrand's office had singled out Israel as being responsible for the situation in Lebanon and repeated earlier French calls for Israel to stop fighting.

Hope for U.S. Abstention

In Paris, French officials said that France was consulting all interested parties in the Lebanese crisis before the Security Council studied its proposals Friday.

Western diplomatic sources said that France was uncertain whether it could win the support of the Reagan administration. But they added that France hoped the United States would abstain instead of using the veto if the French plan became the basis of a Security Council resolution.

An immediate effect of Mr. Mitterrand's initiative appeared to be the forestalling of a special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine question, which non-aligned members called for Thursday.

Tentative Resolution

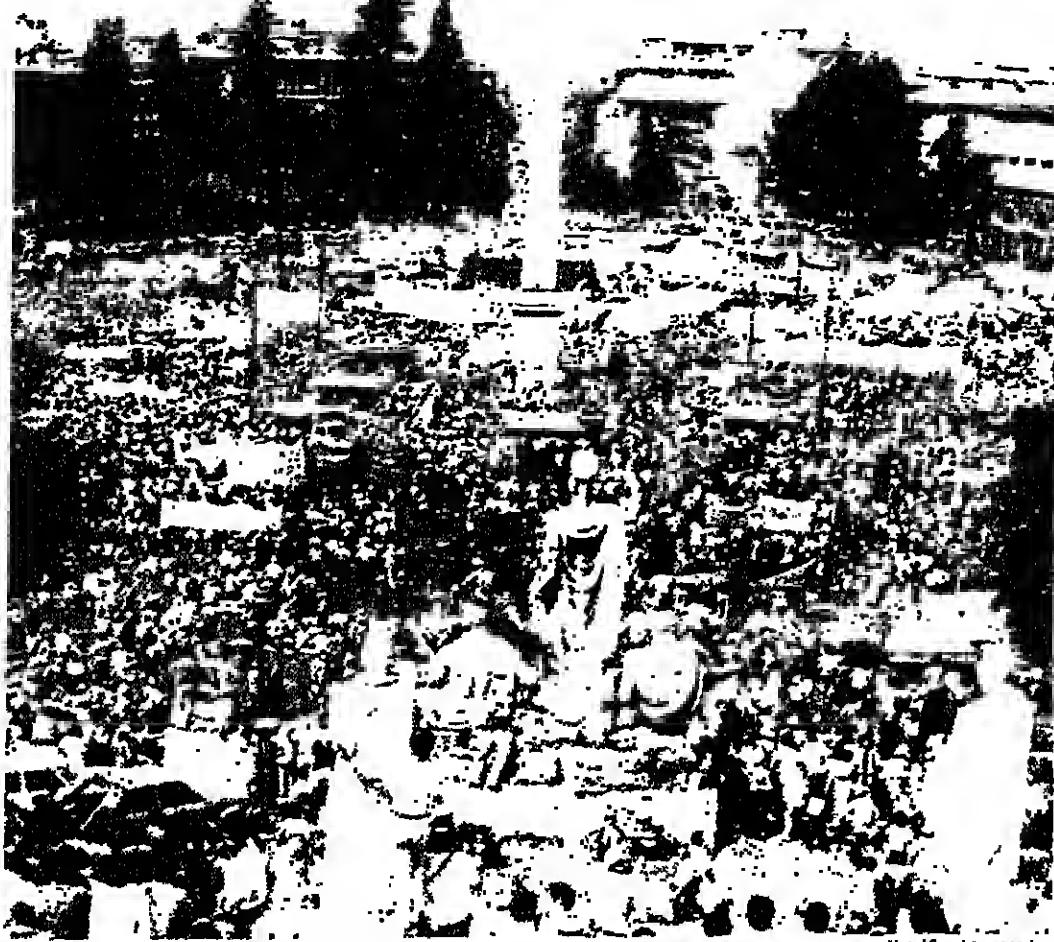
It had been expected that this would begin Friday and continue through Sunday. But diplomatic sources said the members concerned would probably want to wait for the outcome of the proposed council deliberations.

They have already circulated a tentative draft resolution, condemning Israel and calling for the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

In Tunis, meanwhile, a reliable source said that heads of state of Arab League nations would hold an emergency summit meeting to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In Washington, the White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, again called on all parties to practice restraint. He refused to say if the Israeli drive violated the spirit of a promise by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Reagan to "not go further" into Beirut.

"I won't make a judgment on that," Mr. Speakes said. "We're not seeking recommendations in this whole matter."



An estimated 300,000 Italian workers gathered in Piazza del Popolo in central Rome Friday during a protest rally and one-day national strike against a government austerity drive.

Millions of Italian Workers Strike Over Government's Austerity Plan

The Associated Press

ROME — Millions of Italian workers walked off their jobs Friday in the biggest general strike since 1969 to protest the government's austerity program and the cancellation of inflation-pledged wage indexation.

The eight-hour stoppage closed industrial plants, banks, schools, postal services, department stores and disrupted mass transit and air traffic. There was no garbage collection and hospitals refused to accept nonemergency patients.

The police estimated that more than 10 million took part in the strike. There were no reports of incidents.

Traffic was paralyzed in central Rome where about 300,000 flag-

waving workers marched through the streets for a rally at Piazza del Popolo.

Airports in Rome and Naples canceled all international and domestic flights, but authorities said airports in other cities operated normally.

The strike was called by Italy's three major labor unions after the association of private manufacturers, Confindustria, on June 1 unilaterally canceled a 1975 agreement on automatic wage increases tied to inflation.

Manufacturers have blamed the system, called the *scala mobile*, as a major cause of Italy's high rate of inflation, now running at 15.2 percent a year.

The unions also denounced the

government's new austerity measures unveiled by Premier Giovanni Spadolini on Wednesday. They included budget cuts in health and social security and increases in electricity bills, train fares and the value added tax.

The premier said the moves are necessary because of a rising public deficit, estimated to reach 65.5 trillion lire (about \$52.4 billion) this year, up from 55.3 trillion lire in 1981.

"We want changes in the public policy that has increased unemployment," said Luciano Lama, head of the Communist-led CGIL union, on the eve of the strike. Unemployment in Italy is about 9 percent of the 20 million in the work force.

The Thai and Burmese governments, both concerned about the Communist shift on the border region, have increased their cooperation against the rebels. The menace is considered greater now that the Burmese party has become deeply involved in the opium trade.

Faced with this challenge, the Burmese government moved to intercept and destroy guerrilla columns making persistent thrusts southward, the sources in Rangoon said.

Despite its new source of wealth, Burma's Communist Party has failed to widen its support beyond its mountainous enclaves. The sources said most of its 10,000 members were mountain tribesmen influenced by cash bandoliers.

Moreover, Communist Party leaders reside mainly on the Chinese side of the frontier and most, it is believed, have not been in Burma for years.

Adding to the problems of the party leadership are its relations with China. Peking supports the party in principle, but appears more intent on strengthening its ties with the Burmese government as a neutral state.

Rebel training camps are situated in the valley. An estimated 7,000 to 10,000 rebels are fighting for the Panjsher, diplomats said.

The valley is near the major Soviet north-south supply line through the Salang Pass and provides access to the largest Soviet military facility, the air base at Bagram.

According to a member of a French medical team who was in the valley, the Soviet attack started May 17 with five days of almost continual aerial bombardment. He said that when Soviet forces en-

New Fighting With Burma Rebels Erupts Jungle Ambushes End 2-Year Lull

RANGOON — After a two-year lull in the heavy fighting between government troops and Communist insurgents in Burma, both sides are now engaged in a new round of clashes.

Burma, concerned about the infiltration by Communists from the south from their strongholds in the mountainous and relatively isolated eastern Shan state, have moved to stop the Communists from linking up with their counterparts in Thailand, informed sources said.

Lightning probes followed by jungle ambushes characterized the latest fighting, in contrast to the large-scale attacks involving thousands of soldiers launched by both sides during the late 1970s.

First news that the fighting had resumed came June 15 when the government announced that 67 Communist rebels had surrendered with their weapons in April and May.

The official Burmese press agency said the insurgents surrendered in groups of 10 or more and included officers with the ranks of political commissar, company commander and regimental commander.

For two years Burma's army-dominated government had been mostly silent on its festering war with the forces of the Chinese-backed Burmese Communist Party. Both sides had held back as diplomatic efforts were undertaken to end the conflict, which began when Burma won its independence from Britain in 1948.

Secret talks were held, a result of shifting international alignments in Asia caused by China's efforts to strengthen its regional ties and isolate Vietnam, and a policy of conciliation began by Burma's former president, Gen. Ne Win, who retired last year.

The talks broke down last year over what diplomats described as intolerable Communist demands. The Communists demanded virtual autonomy for Communist-held areas in Shan state near the Chinese border and the maintenance intact of the party's guerrilla army.

Before the talks began a year ago, China had stopped its financial assistance and arms deliveries to the Burmese Communists, forcing them to find other funds, informed sources said. The party turned to the lucrative and illegal opium trade and prospered in Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle, the common border areas of Thailand, Burma and Laos.

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According to a member of a French medical team who was in the valley, the Soviet attack started May 17 with five days of almost continual aerial bombardment. He said that when Soviet forces en-

tered the valley, they destroyed every village they moved through. Diplomats said the party youths had been chosen to make sure that Panjsher villagers, who had returned were following the party line. The ambush took place June 14.

The Soviet-installed president of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, had been out of the country during the offensive. He first visited East Germany, then the Soviet Union, reportedly for medical checks, before returning to Kabul on Thursday.

Habib Reports a New Cease-Fire in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

10-mile (16-kilometer) stretch of the road from the outskirts of Beirut to the crest of the mountain range overlooking the city.

The military command said "many" of the besieged Syrian troops left West Beirut and Aley "for their country" in response to an Israeli offer of safe conduct.

"In fact, the entire Syrian hold on the mountain ridge east of Beirut has crumbled," the command said.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Friday the Isra-

Lebanese National Movement, said he believed the Palestinians were finished in Lebanon and should leave to save the country from destruction. He said he

Kidnappers in Spain Free Woman Hostage

The Associated Press

TOLEDO, Spain — Maria Iraskun Elosegui, abducted from her home in northern Spain 13 days ago, was released early Friday, her family said.

Mrs. Elosegui, whose husband is manager of a beer industry, was abducted at gunpoint by two men who broke into her apartment where she was with her children.

The abductors, who called themselves the Autonomous Anticapitalist Commandos, demanded 25 million pesetas (\$250,000) for her release. It was not known whether the ransom had been paid.

hoped the PLO would resort to terrorism against Israel, the United States and Arab leaders.

Mr. Jumblat said another factor in his resignation was his refusal to be associated with what he said were U.S. and Israeli plans to install a right-wing Christian militia commander, Bashir Gemayel, as Lebanon's president.

They were said to be fearful that once the Palestinians were out of the way, Mr. Gemayel might re-establish the Maronite Christian dominance in Lebanon which crumbled with the 1975 civil war.

Political sources said Mr. Wazzan and other Moslem government ministers also were disturbed at the emergence of Mr. Gemayel as a likely candidate in Lebanon's presidential elections in September.

At the port of Larnaca in Cyprus, meanwhile, about 1,300 evacuees from Beirut arrived aboard three rescue vessels.

It is unclear what the next move of the Soviet-led forces will be. Military analysts said that remaining in the valley would subject the army to heavy casualties but that a withdrawal after claiming a great victory would be a major embarrassment to the government.

To widen the battle by trying to

take the ridges flanking the valley would require increasing the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and possibly using more sophisticated weapons, a knowledgeable Western diplomat said.

The diplomats said that so far the Panjsher operation could not be regarded as a setback for the Soviet-Afghan forces, which had tried four times to gain control of the valley. He said he expected the battle to continue.

Keeping control of the Panjsher is considered psychologically important for the Afghan govern-



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U.S. Intends to Retain MX, Trident-2 Missiles In Geneva Arms Talks

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States does not plan to give up its MX and Trident-2 long-range missiles in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) that are to open with the Soviet Union next week in Geneva, according to a senior U.S. official.

Rather, the official said, the United States is offering Moscow an incentive in the arms talks an opportunity to limit how many of these new and highly accurate weapons will eventually be deployed.

"It is a matter of degree," the official said. He said the United States needs the land-based MX, the submarine-based Trident-2 and a new bomber, and therefore "we are going ahead" with them. "I don't envisage being in a position to say we are prepared to give up one of those systems," he said.

"What we are offering," the official said, is a reduction in the overall number of warheads on U.S. missiles, which also would mean deployment of fewer missiles than might otherwise be the case. The administration proposal calls for both the Russians and Americans to cut back the number of warheads on their missiles by about one-third, to no more than 5,000 for each nation.

The American official, who asked that he not be identified,

also provided reporters with a glimpse of what goes on behind the scenes at arms negotiations and why they tend to move so slowly.

He said, for example, that it probably would take the U.S. delegation a month just to lay out its opening position in the formal two-a-week plenary sessions, even though the main outlines of the Reagan administration proposal have been made public.

He also said the real clues to Moscow's thinking are likely to be gained not at the formal sessions but by "listening between the lines" at private meetings after the formal sessions.

"That's where the skill of this thing" really occurs, the official said, referring to the one-on-one back-room meetings between individual American civilian and military diplomats and their Soviet counterparts. "That's where the 'what if' and the 'what do you think' the 'I don't like this' and you don't like that' kind of thing takes place that is much of the real negotiating."

What is said at the formal sessions is binding on both delegations. It becomes official policy. Thus, the U.S. team may take five to eight formal meetings to lay out its official proposal in bite-sized, step-by-step fashion. Translation into Russian can double each hour-long statement, after which the Russians get the floor to ask questions or respond.

If experience is any guide, the official said, the formal sessions then will break up into individual meetings between each delegate and his counterpart. There the crucial exploratory discussions will take place. Although all of this is reported to Washington and presumably to Moscow, it is not binding.

It is in these private sessions, the official said, where skill is required to find points of flexibility in the other side's position. Sometimes it is revealing just to find out which views are sent back to Moscow and to which power center in the Soviet bureaucracy.



A Salvadoran government patrol searching for rebels who blocked a highway near San Vicente.

Salvadoran Guard Says He, Others Are Scapegoats in Slain Nuns' Case

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — One of the National Guardsmen accused of killing four American churchwomen here in 1980 says that he and four other suspects are being tried as scapegoats to relieve U.S. pressure to settle the case.

"The United States is saying that if El Salvador doesn't convict someone in the nuns' case, then they will stop military aid to El Salvador," the guardsman said in a recent interview in the federal penitentiary in the San Salvador suburb of Mariona.

"We have said we are innocent, that we don't know what happened. I know that in the United States people think we did this on higher orders. But that's not true. Believe me, if I knew anything about this, I would point the finger

so the guilty men would be inside here instead of me."

The guardsman, who said he spoke for all four of the suspects held in prison, insisted that his name not be used. His spoke as the man nearest the final stage of their long legal process.

Last month the judge in the case, Bernardo Rauda Murcia, said that he considered the men "clearly guilty" and was recommending that they be tried.

Pressure has been mounting in the U.S. Congress for a crackdown on human rights abuses by the Salvadoran military. Earlier this month Rep. Peter A. Freyer, a New York Democrat, said he planned to present a resolution to Congress that would cut off all military aid unless there was a "satisfactory resolution" of the case of the slain churchwomen.

The four women, Maura Clarke, Ita Ford and Dorothy Kazel, all

nuns, and Jean Donovan, a missionary, were killed Dec. 2, 1980, about 35 miles (56 kilometers) east of San Salvador. A fifth guardsman, Carlo Joaquin Contreras, signed a confession in which he said the women were raped and murdered after leaving El Salvador's international airport.

The guardsman interviewed contended that he had no idea why his companion confessed to something he said they did not do.

What happened on the evening of the murder, he said, was that he and his companions left the airport, where they were stationed, to buy propane fuel for an employee's stove in the airport.

"We just drove off to a small store down the highway and came back," he said. "If we had been guilty, why wouldn't we have left?" He said he could not remember which store they went to.

Asked why his fingerprints reportedly were found on the women's van, he said, "My fingerprints are all over thousands of cars because my job is to check cars at the airport for security reasons."

According to the depositions of the confessed guardsman, however, the suspects killed the women because they were "subversives," and after the killing they reportedly returned to their barracks to drink.

It is because of the political overtones of the alleged motive — and because of a taped radio transmission between airport officials about one of the women's arrival times — that higher-ups still are suspected to be involved in the murder.

Regime Admits Aide Held

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — After earlier denials, the Salvadoran government has acknowledged that rebels were holding its deputy defense minister, Col. Adolfo Castillo. The deputy minister, who last week was reported killed in a helicopter crash, was forced to talk Tuesday on a radio interview broadcast by guerrillas from their clandestine broadcasting station, Radio Venceremos.

U.S. Denies Combat Role

WASHINGTON (WP) — A Pentagon spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., has denied that any American advisers engaged in combat against guerrillas in El Salvador as asserted in U.S. television broadcasts Wednesday.

Reagan Veto On Housing Divides Party

A Motion to Override Attracts 53 Republicans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Reagan's veto of an \$8.9-billion supplemental appropriation bill has touched off a new confrontation between the president and Congress.

Mr. Reagan is being opposed by some Republican allies as well as Democrats, who have seized on the housing issue as ammunition for congressional elections this fall.

Mr. Reagan vetoed the bill Thursday, saying that the \$3 billion it provided to help the housing industry would put the country "even deeper in debt."

The veto of supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year was easily upheld. The House voted 253 to 151 to override, 17 short of the needed two-thirds majority.

The House then approved a \$5.9-billion appropriation bill, without the housing subsidy, but with some other provisions that the White House regards as objectionable.

It sent the Senate both that bill and a \$4.5-billion, stripped-down version sought by the president that the House approved Wednesday. Both bills repealed the tax break that Congress gave itself last year.

Reserve Version

The Senate chose to send the president the \$5.9-billion substitute, keeping the stripped-down version in reserve in the event of another veto. The vote was 50 to 26.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, said the second veto was likely and that the \$4.5-billion version would be acted on when the Senate returned Tuesday.

In his veto, Mr. Reagan adhered to his philosophy that fiscal austerity should prevail over efforts to help any segment of the economy, insisting that the entire economy would benefit from a reduction in the rate of inflation.

Fifty-three Republicans in the House joined 200 Democrats in voting to override the president's veto. A total of 135 Republicans have initially voted for the housing subsidy legislation, which was approved by a vote of 349 to 55.

But Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader, said the veto, occurring the day after Congress approved the budget resolution, "is the first test of our seriousness."

Democratic leaders renewed their attack on Mr. Reagan's economic policies.

"The president can veto the bill," House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts said at a Democratic rally. "That is his constitutional right. But he cannot veto the dream of every American to own a home. He cannot veto the grocery bills of unemployed construction workers who want to build but cannot find work."

Energy Department Battle

WASHINGTON (WP) — The administration started a campaign Thursday to persuade Congress to abolish the Department of Energy, "guaranteeing" the elimination of 1,200 jobs and savings of \$80 million annually if permitted to fold most energy functions into the Commerce Department.

But members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee greeted the plan with skepticism and hostility, and there appears to be virtually no chance that the measure could make it through Congress during this session.

NOW Ends ERA Drive But Pledges New Battle

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Organization for Women has officially ended its 10-year battle to win ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment while announcing a new drive to change the political realities that killed the amendment.

"We will not again seriously pursue the ERA until we've made a major dent in changing the composition of Congress as well as the state legislatures," NOW President Eleanor Smeal said Thursday. She said economic boycotts, lawsuits and demonstrations would also be stepped up to gain power for women's rights supporters in boardrooms.

Ms. Smeal told a news conference she blamed the ERA's defeat on the Republican Party, which she said led the attack on the amendment; on Democrats' failure to put ERA high on their agenda; on "special corporate interests that profit from sex discrimination," and on "a handful of state legislators, primarily males," whose opposition killed ERA in four key states.

Three States Short

"In the final analysis we're begging men for our rights," she said. "It is an outrage that in 1982 this nation could proclaim that women are not equal."

The proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which would have outlawed discrimination based on sex, has been ratified in 35 states since Congress passed it in 1972, but the ratification of 38 states was needed by June 30. The battle was effectively ended earlier this week, when state legislatures in Florida and Illinois refused to ratify it.

Opponents nationally said the ERA was not necessary because other federal and state laws have effectively halted sex discrimination. Some critics said it would lead to sexually integrated bathrooms and battlefields and that it would promote homosexuality and the disintegration of families.

Ms. Smeal said "the silent lobby" of business interests was the real opponent. "I don't believe for a minute that anyone voted for tolerance," she said.

Ms. Smeal said NOW has been taking in \$1 million a month in donations since January — "more money monthly than the Democratic Party" — and has built up 750 telephone banks and 6,700 full-time volunteers, all of whom will move into political action.

ERA opponents will be targeted for NOW opposition nationally and political action committees are already operating in 40 states, Ms. Smeal said. She said NOW will seek to elect its friends rather than punish its enemies, focusing on the 1984 races at every level.

Ms. Smeal argued that large corporations are notable by their ab-

6 Die in U.S. Plane Crash

The Associated Press
RINGLING, Mont. — A pilot, his wife and their four children were killed Thursday when their light plane crashed in mountains west of here, the authorities said.

Jurors Wanted to Declare Hinckley Both Guilty and Insane for Assault

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five of the 12 jurors in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. have voluntarily appeared before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee and have said they were frustrated by a system that gave them only two choices — guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity.

"They agreed that they would have preferred an option of finding Mr. Hinckley guilty but insane," the trial judge, Judge Barrington D. Parker of the U.S. District Court, ruled that the prosecution had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Hinckley was sane on March 30, 1981, when he shot President Reagan and three others outside a Washington hotel.

"Everyone knew beyond a shadow of a doubt that he did it," said Maryland T. Copelin, one of the jurors. "He was guilty. But we had that mental problem to deal with. We couldn't do any better than we did on account of the forms" that require the jury to find the defendant either guilty or not guilty.

Punishment Later

Mrs. Copelin said she believed that "if the person was guilty of the crime and mentally ill, they should be treated for the illness." "After that," she said, "let them get the punishment for the crime they committed."

Several bills are pending before Congress to change the insanity defense. Some of the legislation would also shift the burden now on the prosecution to prove that a defendant is sane. There is widespread sentiment in Congress to change the law so that the defense would have to prove that a defendant was insane.

Another juror, Nathalia L. Brown, said, "I feel the prosecu-

tion did a good job. They went all-out. But putting the burden on them to prove he is sane is hard. We all have some sort of mental illness. We all go through some stress, strain, depression."

The jurors indicated that they felt somewhat uneasy about the unlikely possibility that Mr. Hinckley could be free after only 50 days if the court determined he no longer was a danger to himself or others.

Miss Brown said: "I don't believe some jurors knew he had a chance of getting out if he could prove he would not harm himself or others. I had some doubt myself about what would really happen to him if he was found insane."

'I'd Feel Guilty'

Woodrow Johnson added that if Mr. Hinckley was released quickly, "I'd feel guilty."

Some of the jurors expressed misgivings about the hours of complex psychiatric testimony in the eight-week trial. They said the testimony was difficult to understand and that they thought the defense psychiatrists had been manipulated by Mr. Hinckley.

Miss Brown complained that the

psychiatrists gave long, confusing answers. "By the time they get around to telling you what it's about, you forget what the question was," she said.

Miss Brown believed Mr. Hinckley was guilty and held out for that verdict until the last minute.

"He contradicted himself so much," she said. "He made fools out of a lot of psychiatrists. The defense psychiatrists didn't know their job. Hinckley really manipulated them. I don't see how anybody really could have gone too much on their testimony."

She said she tried to convince the other jurors that Mr. Hinckley was not insane. "The prosecution didn't do it; how was I going to do it?" she said.

She added: "Insane is a word that is hard to figure out. We can say insane and think of somebody being crazy. But legal insanity. How far does it go? We really don't know."

Nixon to Call on Mitterrand

The Associated Press
PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand will receive Richard M. Nixon for a courtesy call Monday, the Elysee Palace said Friday.

Wounded Agent Seeking Damages From Hinckley

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Washington Legal Foundation is subpoenaing John W. Hinckley Jr. to appear for a deposition in a suit seeking damages for a Secret Service agent wounded in Mr. Hinckley's attack on President Reagan.

Paul Kamenar, an attorney with the foundation, said Thursday that he was going ahead with a damage suit against Mr. Hinckley. He said the suit could lead to another jury considering whether Mr. Hinckley was sane on the day Mr. Reagan was shot.

A jury Monday found Mr. Hinckley innocent by reason of insanity of shooting Mr. Reagan and three others, including a Secret Service agent, Timothy J. McCarthy.

Mr. Kamenar, representing Mr. McCarthy, said his organization promotes the rights of victims over those of criminals. It filed suit March 29 seeking \$2 million compensatory damages and \$4 million punitive damages for each of three charges: assault and battery, negligence and wanton and reckless conduct.

Mr. Kamenar said Mr. Hinckley's lawyers responded to the suit April 15, saying Mr. Hinckley's insanity bars any finding of liability.

New Warning Expected on Drug Linked to Birth Defects

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new warning about possible risks of Bendectin, the only government-approved medicine for the morning sickness of early pregnancy, is expected to be added to the prescribing instructions for physicians because of new studies that raise questions about possible birth defects.

Concerned about the results of the studies, the Food and Drug Administration called the manufacturer, Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., to a closed meeting Tuesday to discuss the possibility of a new warning. No deadline was set for the new warning, but sources said the agency was pressing for early July.

FDA files reveal a quarter century of apparently lax handling of Bendectin data by the agency and by the company, which Dow Chemical Co. acquired in 1981 from Richardson-Merrell Inc.

Results of a 1981 West German lab study indicated a possible link between Bendectin and a hole in the diaphragm called diaphragmatic hernia. FDA statistics indicate the defect occurs in about 40 of each 10,000 babies exposed to the drug in the first three months of the mother's pregnancy. The defect lets the intestines enter the chest and squeeze the lungs, and it is often fatal.

Drug Sold Abroad

During peak sales in the late 1970s, 400,000 women a year are estimated to have taken it. Pharmacists in 1981 dispensed 1.9 million prescriptions, down 25 percent from 1980. The drug is also sold abroad, sometimes over the counter, as Bendexol, Lenaton and Meribantal.

FDA documents show that Merrell knew of the West German study from the start and knew by mid-September, 1981, of the gen-

eral outcome and conclusion. "The company did not submit it to the FDA for four and a half months. The papers also show that for 15 years the FDA staff members repeatedly warned FDA officials that the principal human safety study, which was done by Merrell and used to promote the drug to physicians, could be invalid and misleading."

The lab study done for the West German Health Ministry found diaphragmatic hernias in 2 to 5.9 percent of the fetuses of Wistar rats treated with various large doses of the antihistamine ingredient of Bendectin but no hernias in the fetuses of untreated control rats.

Label Assailing

In addition, new reviews of statistical surveys have pinpointed an occurrence of the defect among the infants of American women who took either Bendectin or antihistamine antihistamines.

These results clash with the officially approved labeling, which gives physicians this assurance: "Studies in rats and rabbits have revealed no suggestion of drug-induced fetal abnormalities at doses of Bendectin up to 90 times the maximum human dose."

Since 1980, the labeling has advised women to use Bendectin

only if they get no relief from eating soda crackers or dry toast or drinking hot or cold liquids.

Surgeon General C. Everett Koop first heard about the studies from Susan McFall, a consultant to Rep. Doug Walgren, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who has researched Bendectin since February, 1980.

The 36 years I spent in clinical medicine before coming to the government had to do largely with the treatment of congenital anomalies," Dr. Koop told the FDA commissioner, Arthur H. Hays Jr., and seven other agency officials at a tape-recorded meeting April 8 arranged at Rep. Walgren's request.

"I am not a great believer in the old adage that, where there is smoke there is fire, but it seemed to me that on this particular occasion there were some burning embers and a few other things that really made it worthwhile to look at this."

Mr. Hays agreed to order a complete review of Bendectin.

Diaphragm Study

Reimar Roll of Berlin, who did the diaphragm study, concluded in his report: "The occurrence of diaphragmatic hernias was striking, because this malformation has

never been seen in all our control groups checked so far."

At daily doses of at least 100 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, he wrote, the antihistamine ingredient, doxylamine succinate, "looks like a clearcut teratogen [birth-deforming agent] in Wistar rats."

The Merrell spokesman said that the doses were up to 375 times the human equivalent and that mice exposed to Bendectin did not produce deformed fetuses.

A second preliminary study done last year on monkeys in California, disclosed a possible link between Bendectin and a hole in the wall of the heart called ventricular septal defect.

The two animal studies are the first done independently of Merrell. They supplement earlier Ben-

dedictin data on limb and other birth defects. An agency panel of outside advisers concluded in September, 1980, that the data did not establish cause-effect relationships but cautioned that a "residue of uncertainty" exists as to the possibility of a link between the drug and congenital heart anomalies and cleft lips or palates.

For 20 years, a key element of the story has been the Merrell study of "more than 4,000 pregnancies." The study reported reassuring results: the 14 malformations found in the infants of Bendectin users were actually 10 fewer than in the babies of the non-user controls. For years afterward the company told physicians the study showed "no correlation between Bendectin and fetal abnormalities."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israel's Deeper Intent

Something has been happening in the political arena in Lebanon that brings into focus exactly what is wrong about an Israeli operation that has gone as far as it has in good part simply because people have been unable to keep up with it.

Keep in mind that the prime rationale for the invasion was to substitute a viable authority — at first, Israel's — for the long-missing or at least weak central Lebanese authority, so that Lebanon would no longer remain a base of terrorism. On this basis, many Americans initially tended to accept the Israeli invasion, notwithstanding their dismay over its heavy civilian toll.

In Lebanon this week, in a true political miracle, a central Lebanese authority was assembled. Leaders of the principal Lebanese communities came together, in a "National Salvation Council," for the first time since civil war shattered the government in Beirut in the mid-1970s. They adopted a plan meant to spare Beirut the catastrophe of a final Israeli assault. It called for withdrawal of Israeli forces to six miles outside the capital, the return of PLO soldiers to refugee camps and the stockpiling of their arms, and the insertion of the Lebanese army as a buffer.

In other words, the Lebanese did exactly what Israel had demanded: Under incredibly adverse circumstances, they came together and drafted a plan formalizing at once the sovereignty of Lebanon and the reduction and mortification of the PLO.

The Israelis then spat on them, rejecting the plan and insisting further that Yasser Arafat and the PLO "core" leadership be expelled to a country not bordering on Israel.

We are forced to several conclusions, of which the first is that the Israelis have misled the world about the purposes of their invasion. Dealing with terror seems now to have been the tritest part of it, although this is the platform from which the Israelis trotted for sympathy or at least forbearance. Nor was Israel concerned simply with humiliating Syria or with lording it over Lebanon. Its deeper now-revealed intent is to take advantage of a favorable regional opening — and of Ronald Reagan's inattention or quiet consent, whichever it is — to impose a Begin-type Palestinian solution. That means destroying the Palestinians as a movement and dispersing them as individuals.

A second conclusion is that the Israelis have been unforgettably bloody. There is no conceivable goal that would justify the civilian casualties that a further, full-fledged assault on the PLO and Syrians in Beirut would surely bring. That would be the ultimate barbarism in a campaign in which the widespread slaughter of civilians has undermined Israel's claim to moral superiority, once its richest political asset in the West. Again, the only thing possibly more astonishing than the ruin Israel has wrought is President Reagan's silence in the face of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tackling the Tax Code

Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is leading the good fight to put more fairness into the tax code. The tax bill paid by many people and corporations often depends less on their income than on their accountant or lobbyist. Now that the government desperately needs to increase its revenues, Sen. Dole thinks it would be much fairer to eliminate loopholes that let some taxpayers pay little, rather than to increase the burden on those who already pay a lot.

You will not be surprised that the senator is not surrounded by enthusiastic supporters of his reform plans. With elections approaching, congressional resistance to special interests is approaching its biennial low. And it is a good rule that the more outrageous the loophole, the more heavily muscled the lobby that protects it.

Did you expect some restraint on the part of corporate lobbies in return for the enormous benefits they got from last year's tax cut? Corporations are not easily embarrassed. Although many now pay no taxes, their lobbies remain vigorous. Flush defense contractors want to make sure they do not have to pay annual taxes on their realized profits like everyone else. Insurance companies are fighting for their very own \$2.3 billion loophole. Big banks, independent oil producers

and a host of other little-taxed industries hope to avoid even minimum taxes. Unprofitable companies want to make sure they can still sell their unneeded tax breaks to rich companies desiring to lighten their tax loads.

Many people and businesses have adjusted their dealings to take advantage of tax subsidies, and large abrupt changes could cause a certain amount of economic havoc. That is why it would have been better to use last year's massive tax cuts to persuade people to give up their tax preferences in return for substantially lower rates. Such a trade would serve not only the Treasury but economic efficiency as well.

Without the promise of more fast tax relief, Sen. Dole has nothing to offer in return for tax reform — except the appeal of fairness and simplicity in the tax code. That may not win him many votes in corporate boardrooms, but there is one strong constituency for tax reform: the general public. This Congress, which has been so brave in its assaults on the poor and powerless, has developed an unsavory reputation for responsiveness to well-heeled interests. If Sen. Dole's start at cleaning up the tax code is derided by his colleagues in the Senate and House, the public may not soon forget who is to blame.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Qadhafi's Move

Now is the time for Col. Qadhafi to emerge as the real hero of the Middle East. He has a wealthy, underpopulated country. Let him carve off a section which could come to be known as the New Palestine — for it is time that the Palestinians accept a compromise.

Let them immigrate there so that they might begin to put down roots, and start to look forward to the future with hope rather than continuing to look backward with bitterness.

KATHRYN J. ANGELIS, Athens.

Falklands Lessons

Regarding "Argentina Takes an English Lesson" (IHT, June 10): Allow me to applaud William Pfaff's scathing, yet utterly appropriate, and overdue blast at Argentine illusions. The consequence of that self-deluding people's refusal to stare reality in the face have been a disgrace to Latin America for at least two generations.

While squandering a national patrimony that few countries could match, the Argentines have refined misgovernment into an exact science. "Privilegios" is indeed the word to describe the junta's plunge into the Falklands disaster. Give the pilots their due for their misdirected gallantry. But leave the Argentines with no illusions about their performance on the ground. Maybe we can look forward at least to that when the Argentine public finally opens its eyes and comes out of dreamland.

B. HUGH TAYLOR, Rome.

Regarding "How Argentina Stubbed Itself in the Back" (June 19-20): Obviously William Safire knows absolutely nothing about Argentina, its people, its army, or its history. I remember reading years ago a book called "The Ugly

American." Mr. Safire is probably one of the ugliest around.

As a staunch advocate of the alliance of France, my country, with the United States, I begin to wonder if I am not entirely mistaken. Americans have never and never will understand a thing about the outside world and we better take care of ourselves without relying at all on the United States.

C. De MONTALEMBERT, Paris.

Regarding "Harrier Problems" (Letters, June 11): I read with some astonishment that the Harrier is "of little value in combat."

Any aircraft which has managed to bring down between 40 and 60 modern fighter aircraft including the famed Mirage, without a single loss in air combat over the Falklands surely proves its worth.

The only problem is that there are not enough of them, and the U.S. Marines would not have placed an order for over 400 if they doubted their value.

T.G.H. STOKES, Paris.

Regarding "The United States Has Alienated Itself" (IHT, May 12): I am surprised that Mr. Ferreira confuses the Latin American policies of the United States with the stand of the United States in the Falkland dispute. The Reagan administration acted honorably during the conduct of the early stages when neither party wished to compromise. A negotiated settlement by the United States was not in the cards.

The United States is aligned with both parties through various non-aggression treaties. It is important for all the world to know that the United States has two friends opposing each other in this fight over territorial sovereignty. The problem is that no effort to settle this question — absolutely none — was made by Ar-

gentines except through an unprovoked attack on British subjects.

Do not confuse the issue. The people of the United States feel close to all the Americas and we respect the rights and sovereignty of all people. We have come out strongly on "human rights." But let us address our rights. Other nations complain so much about their rights that the press has run out of ways to make it sound interesting. The United States has the right to say that aggression, even by a friend is not an alternative to negotiated settlement.

STEWART JOSLIN III, New York.

Guatemala

Regarding "Guatemalans Say Repression Is Exposed" (IHT, June 4): I would quote the statement "more than 3,000 peasants were killed by the government in the first six weeks after the coup."

I spent nearly the whole month of April (a large part of that "six weeks") travelling extensively in Guatemala. I visited a part of at least every area with the exception of Quiché, which was at that time considered unsafe. Everywhere I went, I took local buses and stayed in small hotels and as I speak reasonable Spanish and was travelling alone, I was always in contact with the peasants.

Everywhere, I asked about the current situation and everywhere the reply was unanimous: "now it is so much better — no killings. The day before the coup the military were everywhere, after the coup they disappeared."

I am not a supporter of any military government anywhere and although before the coup the Indians were being slaughtered, I have to say that there was absolutely no evidence that this was happening during the time I was there.

MONICA MACKANESS, Brussels.

What Arabs Have Learned From Israelis ...

By Fonad Ajami

WASHINGTON — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has painfully highlighted the vulnerability of the Arab world. But others have displayed something of themselves in all of this. The invasion told us something about the drift of things in the society that launched it, about the confusion in the superpower that has become so much a part of that region's landscape, and about the delusions that military might gives rise to.

The invading army that came into Lebanon with such devastating force came with a great delusion: that if you could pound men and women hard enough, if you could bring them to their knees, you could make peace with them.

Dreamers and purists there are aplenty in the Arab world. They are to be found there as they are to be found elsewhere — as the Israelis in particular, given their own dreams and mania, should know and understand. But over the past decade, there emerged within the Palestinian community and among the Arabs of the Persian Gulf another view of things: support for a historic compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. To be sure, there was something frustrating about the way this view was put forth. The will to state it openly was not there. What was said on a given day was denied the next; what was said before a foreign audience was denied at home. But there was no denying that somewhere on the horizon loomed the possibility of a different future.

In November, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia proposed a peace plan during an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco. At bottom, it was a call for an Israeli state and a Palestinian state to live side by side. It was known in the West that such things are known that the Palestine Liberation Organization was for it. Inter-Arab intrigue defeated the plan. But it was also known that those who proposed it would try again.

Perhaps Menachem Begin knew that, as well. By taking the war into Lebanon and in so devastating a manner, by taking it into Arab cities, he had undermined those in the Arab world who wanted some form of compromise. Begin has snuffed out what may have been, in the best of circumstances, a very fragile plant. What Begin wanted to do was to break with the past and to make such a compromise stick.

In Lebanon's ruins, Israel's obvious, formidable military machine has claimed a very important casualty: the faith that Arabs and Jews have something else to offer one another beyond mutual hate and mutual destruction. And we are all — Arabs, Israelis and others — that much the poorer for it. Begin can claim for himself a great victory: He has helped perpetuate the only world he knew.

Men far away from the hell of Beirut are busy seeing "opportunities" in the terrifying spectacle we are being treated to. They are sure that a bright new world awaits us around the corner — beyond the killings and the ruins. Around the corner, though, stands an uglier version of the past. In the Middle East, millennial passions and new machines have created a monstrous, new world.

Triumph in Lebanon, Begin will turn to the West Bank. The fight in Lebanon is intended to drive a message to the Palestinians: Submit, for you stand alone; we live in a world where force has its prerogative and the victor can impose his will.

This vast Arab world within which the Palestinians operate, which has sustained them at times and abandoned them at others, is being broken and humiliated to isolate the population on the West Bank.

Israel reasons that if it could only display its power, intimidated men would simply retreat behind high walls, leave the West Bank or simply abdicate. Broken men would be easy to govern.

This will not work, for it underestimates men's capacity for rebellion and renewal. The Arab world may stand helpless before the carnage. But it cannot — even if it wanted to — bid this conflict farewell on Begin's terms.

"I cheered in 1956," said an Arab intellectual of my generation watching the attack on Beirut; he was referring to the inflated hopes of Arab nationalists. "I cried in 1967 after the six-day war. I cheered again after the October, 1973, war when I was told that a new world beckoned the Arabs. Now in June, 1982, after a decade that began with such great promise and ends with such a bitter taste of defeat, I am too shocked for words, for tears or even for anger."

This sense of defeat, this numbness, cannot last long. As the dimensions of this latest tragedy begin to crystallize, that world will have to respond in some coherent way if it is not to collapse or be thoroughly discredited.

This is why the Arab world remains engaged in this fight and remains on the hook. This has been a hellishly difficult period for those trying to steer its course.

For Israeli deeds, there have been Arab words and appeals to America by those in the Arab world who place their bets on the distant superpower.

America would, so they hoped, help narrow the gap between Israeli and Palestinian and dispense a certain kind of justice.

Now this faith seems almost impossible to sustain. The capacity to put forth a world different from Begin's and that of men like him on the other side — and have it be believed — is more impossible still.

The writer was born in southern Lebanon and is director of Middle East studies at the The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. He is author of "The Arab Predicament."

The New York Times.



...What the PLO Taught Lebanon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SIDON, Lebanon — Israel's accusation that the PLO is a rogue elephant whose arms and swagger created resentment and fear in Lebanon's largest cities was no fabrication.

That becomes clearer as the shock of the Israeli invasion dissipates and the Lebanese, picking up the threads of life, start talking.

The PLO was born out of Israel's statehood in Palestine and its later occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, creating generations of refugees. Once incorruptible, its success in accumulating arms and money, despite political failure to retrieve part of its land, has made the PLO itself an occupying power.

The ambition of the PLO — Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank — remains a cause that President Reagan may soon decide needs redemption. But the PLO's methods of attaining it in Lebanon cities tend to support Israel's claim that the PLO has become permeated by thugs and adventurers.

"The worst elements in the PLO took over from the best," a Christian Lebanese surgeon told us in Sidon. But how do the people of Sidon like the Israeli invaders. The doctor answered, "If you want to know, come to my farm and see the damage."

The farm, on a hilltop overlooking the harbor, had been taken over without negotiation, compensation or advance notice by the local PLO commanders in 1974. The house was littered with the refuse of six years — filthy uniforms, broken chairs, slogans on the walls. More importantly, two small barns were

packed with munitions, guns, dynamite, detonators, even made-in-U.S.A. helmets still in their crates.

Hidden in the orchard were two artillery pieces. In a shed were dozens of cartons of hand grenades.

"You ask how do we like the Israelis," he said. "Now you can see. Compared to the hell we have had in Lebanon, the Israelis are brothers."

While the PLO occupied his farm, the doctor lived in Sidon. But for the 60,000 Lebanese in the city (a population that had swelled with 240,000 Palestinian refugees by the time the Israeli army arrived), surviving the PLO was another kind of hell.

A young teacher told us about it. A Shiite Moslem, he had lost an uncle killed in the Israeli invasion. Her brother was being held by the Israelis. That would seem to be reason for anger, but there was none. "We have not been able to keep our schools open," she told us. The PLO thugs made classrooms dangerous. Girls were molested. Schools closed.

With her were three other Lebanese: a Maronite Christian, a Shiite Moslem and a Sunni Moslem. Each told a similar story: an apartment taken over by the PLO, cars stolen, thieves in town, vineyards and orchards ruined.

In the aftermath of the Israeli invasion one conclusion seems to have been drawn: The PLO is justly accused of a grave disservice to the people whose country they used and to the people they represent. To themselves the disservice is greatest of all.

Field Newspaper Syndicates.

Britain Should Leave The Nuclear Game

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Russian, still the main threat, Britain says, affirming its pre-Falklands decision to strengthen its strategic nuclear forces — at enormous cost. But it is a labored argument. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision is dismal and wrong.

The Russians, to be sure, are still the main threat. They have the bulk power, the global ambition and the rivalry with the United States to warrant continuing concern by the democracies and the countries sheltered by them. The West must exercise nuclear prudence — let us set aside the difficulty of determining what it is.

But why must the British stay in the nuclear game? There has not been a better moment in years for a British government to acknowledge that although the Russians are the main threat in an ultimate way, something else more relevant to British interests and capabilities is the main threat in the common earth-bound way in which nations live from day to day and year to year.

A British government so minded could have granted that although the Russians are inveterate pot-stirrers, they were not responsible for Argentina's grab of the Falklands. The British themselves, by helping to arm Argentina, while frustrating its national obsession, were far more responsible.

And only in a backstage permissive arms supplier's way, one in which the United States is much more heavily implicated on the Israeli side, can the Soviet Union be held to account for the mainstream in Lebanon.

In both of those wars, as in most other local wars that you can think of, the threat or the cause or the trigger did not really consist of Soviet machinations, least of all of Soviet ideas, although the Russians are often an aggravating factor. It consisted of an unresolvable local grievance that instead of being treated by political or diplomatic or economic means, was allowed to fester until it exploded.

"We look around the world," President Reagan said in his recent United Nations speech attacking the Soviet Union, "and we see rampant conflict and aggression. There are many sources of this conflict — expansionist ambitions, local rivalries, the striving to obtain justice and security. We must all work to resolve such disorders by peaceful means and to prevent them from escalating."

A reversion to conventional-power status could give Britain the additional resources, not to speak of (nor to exaggerate) the moral authority, to make a significantly greater contribution to "resolving such disorders."

What has Britain got from its nuclear status? Argentina was not intimidated by it in the South Atlantic, any more than the Palestinians have been intimidated by Israel's apparent near-nuclear status in the Middle East. Neither Britain nor Israel invoked their respective

nuclear capacities. Going nuclear is, thank heavens, not considered acceptable and relevant in the world's virtually continuous round of "little" wars.

Why, then, are the British making a huge new nuclear investment that will divert funds from the very programs that have put back a glint in their eye and that promise to be more useful and cost-efficient to protecting British interests than any new Trident missile system ever will be? And British interests, it is worth saying, are generally U.S. interests, notwithstanding the heartburn Thatcher gave Washington in the Falklands.

No doubt the explanation lies ultimately in the sense of control of one's own destiny, and in the sense of playing in the global big leagues, that is thought to be conferred by nuclear status.

I am an unrepentant great-power chauvinist: one who feels that the world would be a marginally safer place if only the United States and the Soviet Union possessed nuclear weapons. I regret that the British could not have seen their defense choice, now as long ago, another way.

Their nuclear armory adds little to their security that is not bestowed by their U.S. connection. Their additional conventional power, in and beyond NATO, could amount to a good deal. Imagine the benefits to the West if the British had not withdrawn their presence from the Gulf 10 years ago. By upping their nuclear ante now, they virtually ensure a further drawdown in usable Western power. Their nuclear itch serves them ill.

The Washington Post.

There are too many people around who believe that the nuclear arms race is the only threat to peace that matters. In fact it is probably one of the lesser threats — because of strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. The main danger to world peace comes not from the arsenals of the superpowers but from the instability of the world which the superpowers have less and less power to control.

As more and more states acquire nuclear weapons the danger of nuclear war will obviously increase, but disarmament by the superpowers would not diminish it. The lesson for them is that they must not get sucked into the conflicts of uncontrollable clients, especially against equally uncontrollable clients of other superpowers.

This is largely a matter of political good sense and mutual understanding, not disarmament.

How to Play The Nuclear Arms Race

From a London Times editorial.

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Chances to End Poland's Paralysis

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Poland's trade union Solidarity, now under ground, has just launched a two-pronged assault to prove that nothing has changed since martial law was declared last December.

First, a group of workers arranged the escape of a prisoner held in a Warsaw hospital under police guard. And second, the union has offered to negotiate with the Polish leadership.

Jan Naruzniak, the prisoner whose escape was arranged, is a Solidarity member. He was wounded during his arrest May 26, when he was caught with a satchel full of opposition leaflets. Ten days later, Mr. Naruzniak disappeared from the hospital.

Shortly after the escape, a communiqué was made public claiming that the operation had been organized by the Action Group of the Solidarity Inter-Industry Committee, a unit set up by the most radical delegates of the six biggest factories in Warsaw just after the military takeover. The communiqué said that the group did not need to use force, hinting at the same time, that it was armed.

The police reaction was quite simple: It came in the form of a police warning that anyone found helping Mr. Naruzniak would face up to five years in prison.

Meanwhile, the Committee of

Four, made up of the top Solidarity leaders who escaped capture in December, has published an explanation of its future strategy. Solidarity says it is prepared to organize resistance in Poland, but it is also prepared for a reasonable compromise with the ruling powers so that the "cycle of revolt and repression may finally be ended."

The escape of Mr. Naruzniak and the publication of the Committee of Four's declaration, as well as the other acts of the suspended union, can be taken as proof that six months after the military crackdown the attempt to "normalize" Poland through force is a failure.

None of the goals used as excuses for the takeover has been attained and the nation's economic state is worse than ever.

The government began its attempt at "normalization" by tripling food prices, and it plans to cut the meat ration by 20 percent. In the next few months, consumption will now be limited to 46 kilos per year (against 74 kilos in 1980), despite the fact that Poles are now getting only about three quarters of the protein they need. A recent meeting of Communist Party cadres was told that 30 percent of the population, that is 11 million Poles, now live with incomes below the absolute poverty level.

In the last six months, the military government has shown itself capable of little but the use of force and vain declarations. Isolated and boycotted, paralyzed by internal dissension and by fear of the Soviet Union, the military government appears totally incapable of taking even the slightest action to work its way out of the current array of difficulties.

On the other hand, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, or another general, could decide to open a dialogue. But in that case, he would have to agree to face a nation represented in large part by Solidarity. The man who would have the audacity to undertake such a program would also have to face the fire of Moscow, but even Moscow cannot long deny the facts.

And the facts are clear after six months of military rule: If nothing is done to change the state of Poland today, what may follow may kill Moscow even more.

The government has a rare opportunity to take advantage of a particularly favorable turn of events. Ever more eager to hold serious negotiations with President Reagan always in the hope of arriving at a new Yalta agreement, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has given the Polish leaders an almost free hand.

International Herald Tribune.

June 26: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Conflict of Duty

PARIS — Today's editorial reads: "Recent experience in the suppression of rioting in the south has thrown light on a great defect in the French military system. Until a few years ago it was the rule that a conscript should not serve his time with the colors in his own district. This was replaced with 'regional recruitment' and young men were called up for service in their own districts, much to the satisfaction of their parents, who were able to see them much more frequently. It is now clear, after what has happened in Narbonne and Montpellier, that young soldiers cannot be relied upon should the necessity of using troops to restore order bring them into conflict with their own people."

1932: Drums of Disarmament

LONDON — Enthusiastic endorsement of President Hoover's disarmament proposals was given by David Lloyd George in a speech at a garden party given in the war premier's Kensington home. "I have read the comments on Hoover's proposals," he said. "They are largely on these lines: He does not go far enough. He goes too far. Disarmament is a great idea but this is the wrong way to get it. These sections of opinion are combining to block the proposals. Do not let Europe have any perfunctory prejudice about being dictated to by America. If we are quite willing to take the money of America, why not take the ideas of America? If the idea is as good as the money, take it and make good use of it."

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Bill Brandt's Portraits: No Smiling Faces

by Mary Blume

LONDON — In the 1930s Bill Brandt was an English photojournalist. But while the work of his colleagues disappeared into forgotten archives, Brandt published a book of 64 pictures titled "The English at Home" (1936) that has been called the only photo-book of the decade to report widely on English life, high as well as low.

Later he became very well known indeed for his nudes, landscapes and portraits. At 78, he is one of the survivors of the great age of photography and when he is not in London he lives in what must be the shutterbug's golden triangle: a part of the south of France near his colleagues Brassai and Larigue.

Until Aug. 22 at the National Portrait Gallery in London there is an exhibition of Brandt portraits, held to launch his new book, "Bill Brandt: Portraits" (published by Gordon Fraser). Brandt thinks photographs belong more in books than on walls and while his London living room is full of books by other photographers, there are no photographs on the walls except for one poster.

In the show and on the cover of the book there is a remarkably complicated 1966 self-portrait, done with the help of a mirror and Brandt's first wife.

"I don't know how I did it, really I don't remember," Brandt said. He has a long, bony face, bright blue eyes and an air of fragile resilience. "But I could still do it," he added.

"He supervised the prints both for the portrait show and for the book. Printing is very important. It is one reason he doesn't use color, and it is



Francis Bacon, photographed by Brandt in 1963.

a reason he so admires Irving Penn. A photographer, he says, should know by instinct grounded in experience which subjects are enhanced by hard or soft light or dark treatment.

But if the picture isn't good, no amount of expert printing will conceal the fact. "The photographer must first have seen his subject, or some aspect of his subject, as something transcending the ordinary," he has said.

Brandt takes portraits only on commission. He is a shy man with the shy man's sudden certainty: The result is that one feels that his sitters have scarcely been disturbed by his presence. For all the careful composition of the setting, his subjects often glance into the middle distance as if unaware of him, although there are exceptions. The painter Bridget Riley seems to plead with the lens to go away. Glenda Jackson welcomes it. J.B. Priestley looks as if he were about to give the camera a command.

"Priestley hated that picture," Brandt says. "He said it made him look like a Chinese murderer. It's not so bad for a writer to look like a Chinese murderer, he should be pleased."

Brandt has been physically fragile all his life and still has a slight foreign accent from boyhood years spent in Swiss hospitals. When making portraits he does not chat up his subjects or ask them to change their clothes. He does take great care in composing his settings.

"Composing comes easy to me," he says in a rare expansive moment. What comes hard? "The rest."

Opening his portrait book he points to a study of the painter Francis Bacon standing in an unfriendly landscape at dusk, beneath a lighted streetlamp. "Francis Bacon is a difficult man to begin with. To get him at that place at the right time, when the lamp was lit but there was still light left . . ." Brandt's feeling for light is most graphically expressed in his stunning use of black.

Often he has not met the subject of a portrait. He arrives with a Hasselblad and tripod, and takes half an hour of his subject's time and 20 to 30 pictures. And then he leaves. He has no patience with gadgetry and one accessory that strikes him as especially idiotic is the photographer's umbrella.

"I don't like it. I don't think it gives a good light. The other day, photographers were here to take me, it was a forest of umbrellas. He doesn't like to be photographed. Being photographed doesn't interest me very much. I would probably be interested if Irving Penn wanted to photograph me."

If Brandt is not interested in his subject, the result, he says, is not so good. His portraits have an unsmiling air. He does not like sitters to smile.

"For a portrait I want an expression that lasts. A portrait is for a long time, it must be good for 20 years. A smiling face doesn't last."

One of his first sitters, in 1928, was Ezra Pound, who suggested Brandt go to Paris to work with Man Ray. He did, but Man Ray was not very pleasant and showed him nothing. "He never showed me anything but he went out a lot. Then I would look at everything, even open the drawers. I told him this about 10 years ago, just before he died, and he was delighted."

On his own, Brandt became fascinated by the French surrealists, who remain an abiding influence. When he came to do his famous photographs of nudes, he used a Victorian plate camera with a very wide-angle lens and no viewer. He literally never knew what he would get. It was the surrealist love of chance that fascinated him, that and the film "Citizen Kane," whose sets influenced his nude compositions.

Brandt's photojournalism of the 1930s was out, he says, prompted by social conscience. His pictures range from grimy miners to a Picture Post story on a day in the life of a chambermaid. "Her name was Pratt," Brandt says. He is now at work on a book about London in the 1930s. "It's changed so much. It's very odd as you get old, all the things that you remember."

He is not interested in new processes or products. "No, I really am very old," he says. He still has the old Victorian camera and used it for a recent portrait of the actor Donald Pleasence (only a professional could hold the pose for the requisite minute and a half).

But Brandt no longer photographs nudes, although he prefers them to his portraits. "The nudes are better pictures, they're more interesting, more unusual," he said. "The portraits are portraits."



Brandt's portrait of Bridget Riley (1980).

A Social Season Even Proust Wouldn't Remember

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The June Saison de Paris, which goes back to Proustian days, is that time of year when social life is traditionally at its peak. It is a time for wedding parties, cocktail parties, garden parties — all meant to settle social debts with a mammoth party, still known today as the Big West (La Fête).

The last big Saison was two years ago, when black-tie parties were stacked on top of each other, with a Red Ball in the Bois de Boulogne and a White Ball at Versailles. Even in blasé Parisian circles, that was the Saison that was. Last year, the Socialist election victory just about killed the Saison, but this year, things, while not up to what they once were, have considerably improved.

The hit of the Saison was the Guy de Rothschild's garden party for 1,000, at their Hôtel Lambert on the Ile Saint Louis. The baroness, who loves parties and has been quite a few, hit it just when the best of reasons — the wedding of her son from a former marriage, Philippe de Nicolay, to a Belgian princess, Sophie de Ligne, (They are getting married this weekend in Belgium.)

The party had everything going for it: violins serenading the guests up the stairs, gigantic white and pink peony bouquets on equally gigantic buffets, white roses stuck into candelabra trees, three floors of Rothschild art collections on display, a flower-strewn green-and-white tent in the garden. Plus sunny weather. Yet, the 4-to-8 affair (which lasted well past 10 p.m.) was not black tie, which look the starch away from its magnificent setting. It was the first time the Hôtel Lambert was open since its housewarming six years ago. "And then, we only had 200 people," the baroness said. "But that's the last party we'll give under the Socialists," she added. (Her husband retired as chairman of the Banque Rothschild last fall, shortly before it was nationalized.)

Not a Socialist in sight. Her Opposition guests list included Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and leader of the Gaullists, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre and every other minister from the Giscard regime, from Peyrefitte to Sorn to Stoléru. Otherwise, it was a careful cross-section of the banking, diplomatic, artistic and social worlds.

The guests' reaction was at least as interesting as the function itself. One would not go as far as to say that they are happy, but they seem far more relaxed than last year, when the Saison immediately followed the elections.

The Rothschilds had an encore the next night, this time a black-tie family dinner for 50 followed by a ball for 200, mostly the young people. Since many people going to the ball had nowhere to dine, Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipowner, played host at his Left Bank house for the earlier part of the evening.

Otherwise, there have been few black-tie parties. One was the Pierre Schlumbergers' dinner this week for 80, in an art-filled house that has not only its own garden but its own navy-blue discotheque as well. It was another of those magic, in-remembrance-of-things-past kind of evening, with the same cast of characters that seem to go from one Parisian party to

another, century in, century out. The top members of this international, yet very Parisian, cast included the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; Mrs. Ray Stark (the daughter of Fanny Brice and wife of the producer of "Annie," who is arriving shortly to plan the December premiere of the movie in Paris); Prince Michel and Princess Marina of Greece; Louise and Jacques Rouët of Dior; Mrs. Giuseppe Jermi, from Como; the Vicomtesse de Ribes; Count and Countess Hélène de Fourcraux; Princess de Beauvau-Craon and Baron Elie de Rothschild, who sat next to Mrs. Georges Pompidou. Mrs. Pompidou, whose husband's memoirs are arousing a lot of controversy, defended their publication by saying that all she was doing was obeying the late president's will.

People did not exactly stay home this Saison, even if dinners were smaller and more discreet than usual. Claude Roland, a real estate agent and ardent supporter of Chirac, had three dinners, two social and one political. Roland is one of the most entertaining bachelors in Paris and his parties are always fun, even when he puts tables on his landing, which he did two years ago while his apartment was being redecorated. Christina Onassis is giving her annual dinner party at Maxim's next week and architect Emile Aillaud and his wife, Charlotte, are giving their annual bash on Wednesday.

Castel proved a solid rock of Parisian nightlife with a wedding party that lasted all night. The groom and bride were Pierre and Laurence de Plas (he owns an advertising agency) and the theme was "The transatlantic Cruise." The facade of the Castel nightclub was redone to look like the prow of a transatlantic liner. There were nine ports of call, with both buffets and entertainment tied in with the name of some magic city — Naples, Monte Carlo, Hong Kong, New Orleans — resulting in a happy mix of Italian bel canto, Russian songs and oriental belly dancers, all thoroughly enjoyed by a group of hard-drinking boulevardiers, including Philippe Junot, Christian Milau and Jean-Marie Rivière, who is trying to open a replica of the Alcazar in New York.

Princess Grace of Monaco played godmother to a new Maison des Nations Interculturelle, the Paris base of 2,500 hairdressers from 40 countries. The house is built around a small museum, dedicated to the art of coiffure, which includes a large collection of 18th-century hair tableaux, belonging to its president, Alexandre de Paris.

The princess, a loyal customer of Alexandre, was sharing honors with the Comtesse de Paris and dozens of other rich and titled clients. Women were curtsying right and left, and Alexandre, also known as hairdresser to the Queens, got bogged down with his "Highnesses, both Royal and Serene" but he finally gave up and switched back to his simple, affectionate self.

Finally, for everybody else, there was republican dancing in the streets this Saison. Minister of Culture Jack Lang invited anybody who could play a musical instrument to go down into the streets last Monday, the first day of summer, and play to his heart's content. The noisy result ranged from guitars in the Place de la Bastille to the Orchestre National de France at the Palais Royal.



Baron and Baroness Guy de Rothschild flank Princess Sophie de Ligne.



Celebrating summer with music in the streets.

Documenta: 180 Artists In a One-Man Show

by David Galloway

KASSEL, West Germany — The princely, neoclassical architecture of the Museum Fridericianum here seems an unlikely setting for what is billed as "the most important exhibition of contemporary art in the world." But even in the 18th century the rich collections housed there were open to the public, and the Fridericianum thus ranks as the first museum building in continental Europe. With its handsome facade still deeply pocked by World War II shrapnel, the structure reclaimed its original identity in 1955 with a moderate retrospective called "Documenta."

For the seventh installment of Documenta both the Fridericianum and the neighboring Orangerie have been impeccably restored, and their elegance is matched by the rigorous aesthetic of the exhibition's director, 40-year-old Rudi Fuchs. Distancing himself from the controversial hurly-burly of Documenta 6, he bravely (if somewhat vaguely) demands "a certain quality, a certain beauty, and a return to the sense of the dignity of the art object."

Planted squarely within the entrance hall of the Fridericianum is an opulent golden column by James Lee Byars — a self-conscious symbol for the discriminating spirit of Documenta 7. Disposable culture finds little echo here, and faddishness makes few inroads. If the exhibition as a whole has a recognizable theme, it is best summarized as "Tradition and the Individual Talent," the title of an essay by T.S. Eliot that is reprinted in the catalog.

Above all, it is the great tradition of the painted canvas that this Documenta exuberantly celebrates. From Richard Paul Lohse's color-chart checkerboards to Robert Rauschenberg's white-on-white impastos to the luminous abstracts of Gerhard Richter, the range is broad, though the anti-realist bias is pronounced.

Although the works exhibited in Kassel were all produced in the last two years, there are few real discoveries. Like its predecessors, the show leans heavily on established reputations, but the occasional younger talent also glimmers through.

One of the most authoritative achievements on view in Kassel is that of Per Kirkeby, a Danish artist who raises the physical act of applying paint to the level of high drama. The results are paralleled in the canvases of Emilio Vedova and their tactile quality relates them to the painting of Arnulf Rainer. Rejecting the brush to paint directly with his hands, Rainer describes himself as "wallowing" in color, and the results have never looked more resolved. The real potltery surprise, however, is Rainer and Long. He is represented not only by one of his druidic stone formations but also by a densely textured painting of concentric circles that the artist has pressed with his hands directly onto the wall.

The dynamic relationship between Long's sculpture and his painting is one that some Documenta visitors will miss, for the works are

widely separated within the installation. This is a calculated tactic that springs from Fuchs' determination to teach the viewer new ways of seeing. By starkly reducing the number of artists exhibited (from 600 in 1977 to 180 now), he has allowed each to make a more definitive statement, but rarely is an individual's work seen in a single grouping. The intention is to create a series of leitmotifs and thematic confrontations, but the scatter technique can only perplex the uninitiated viewer, who receives scant help from the accompanying labels, which indicate neither the nationality of the artist nor the medium of the work.

Encountering an artist in new contexts is often exhilarating, but it can be irritating as well. The vast homo-erotic photomurals of Gilbert and George, for example, demand a landscape of their own; after an initial appearance, their recurrence provokes quarrels rather than dialogues. The electrifying confrontation of Arnulf Rainer and Mario Merz is another matter. Merz's spiral island of steel, glass, slate and budding branches is one of his most distilled achievements. Viewed against a densely packed horizon of Rainer's paintings, then seen again through the broken archway of Ulrich Rückriem's reductionist sculptures, its coiled power is revealed in a way that would not have been possible if it were stranded in the center of a large gallery.

Another of the dramatic highpoints of Documenta 7 is Jan Dibbets' remarkable evolution from geometric photo collage into drawing and painting, but the viewer who seeks a more intimate understanding of that process must continuously backtrack. That, too, is part of the director's intention. Documenta 7 is not a linear presentation that the visitor can march through, reverently ticking off the milestones. Its sometimes startling juxtapositions, its intimate corners and shifting rhythms demand time, energy, contemplation. This is, more than any of its predecessors, the thinking man's Documenta.

It is also, despite an international advisory board, very much a one-man show. As director of the distinguished Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven, Fuchs won a Wunderkind reputation and he promised a Documenta that would set museum standards. The installation concept is his own, together with the uneven attempt to utilize natural lighting. Long before the official opening, many journalists labeled his efforts elitist and academic, but the previews evoked more positive feelings. Visitors who had washed in from the Venice Biennale were like boat people catching sight of land.

Among the Fuchsian articles of faith is a conviction that the real energy in contemporary art has returned to Europe. Dutch, German and Italian participants far outnumber the Americans, who, since 1964, set the tone for the exhibition. The present editorial line gives Documenta 7 a distinctive image, but it flirts with provincialism — with a Eurocentric thinking that could prove as perilous for the arts as for politics and economics.

Documenta 7 runs until Sept. 28, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ARTS/LEISURE

Ex-Busker Lol Coxhill Is Now a Sax Send-Up

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

WELWYN GARDEN CITY, England — Lol Coxhill's 8-year-old daughter told him he was the second best saxophone player to the world. When he asked her who was best, she said Evan Parker — an avant-gardist who detractors say squeaks and squawks — because "he sounds even more like birds and animals than you do."

Coxhill took that as a compliment, but he can sound like a human being too — several human beings. Rarely where you expect him to be and in more places than you suspect, he is, with his shaved head and grumpy glasses, at heart an old-fashioned English eccentric. There's always, as he puts it, "an element of sending myself up."

He has played with Zoot Mooney's Big Roll Rhythm and Blues Band, with the contemporary classical music Netherlands Saxophone Quartet and with French multi-reedman Michel Portal. He plays standards two nights a month in the Zanzibar, a Covent Garden club, and this weekend he

will appear at the Bracknell Jazz Festival with several formations that "sound a bit like a World War II film I saw where there was a little band entertaining customers while Germans were bombing the town and there were all these bangs and crashes."

"Silence Between Sets"

He is also Bracknell's master of ceremonies. "I might talk about how a lot of jazz musicians made rock records and this is not generally known but their contributions have been too great to ignore. Then I play a Fugs record and say that John Coltrane was on it. I don't know if he was dead by that time and there's no tenor solo anyway. They somehow never considered having silence between sets."

Coxhill, who is 49, picked up the saxophone at the late age of 30. Before that he had been increasingly bored doing leatherworking and gold lettering for a bookbinder. He left when he was offered 10 days touring with Rufus Thomas playing rhythm and blues, and then started on the streets. He was

Swinging London's star busker. "I started busking for economic reasons, to support the other music I wanted to play but didn't pay very much. But I always went to the wrong places. I picked places for their acoustics rather than how much I could make." He paused to shake his head ruefully. "I played on the bridge near Festival Hall because you can see the boats going up the river. Nobody bothered me there and I had to play a long time to make any money, which was good for my chops and it taught me solo playing."

As he improved he began to run into hostility. Some people hit him, and he had two horns smashed. "They didn't exactly queue up to hit me, but one a year is enough. I didn't get paranoid about it — I have such a nice personality — I just realized it was something I didn't understand."

"Oh, How Sad"

"People either seemed to think that I played so well I must be making a lot of money and ripping them off, or else others thought I was ripping them off because I couldn't play. There were people who said, 'Oh, how sad, at his age, and they'd give me a few pennies and walk on without listening, which was the worst thing of all. So I don't do that any more.'"

He lives in a subsidized artist's studio in this suburban new town with its miniature valley, made countryside and waiting list. He puts with his "electronic stuff" and is composing a work for a Breton band including cornemuse and bombarde (bagpipes and shawms, or early oboes). He is also putting together a cassette of local children's rock bands: "Some of the playing isn't very good, but the reasons for playing are. So much enthusiasm."

He split with his wife 15 years ago; two of their four children live with him. "My son plays drums,

sometimes we work together. I think he'll be a punk for the rest of his life. He started at 17 — he's 21 now and his clothes are getting more and more flamboyant. If he adds any more bondage straps around his legs he won't be able to walk at all."

Freeing Freedom

Coxhill thrives on eccentricity. There was recently a Lol Coxhill week in the Dunois, a small Paris theater. During a free improvisational duo with Portal, who happened to be in a blind-and-animal mood, Coxhill insisted on bringing up Charlie Parker's "Klactovestralian" and the ballad "Stardust," forcing free improvisation into strict channels — "perverse free-ing freedom, as it were."

It was a magic and totally engaging battle of wits, an out-to-lunch cutting session riding dangerously on the edge of humor. Just when Portal had forced the music into abstraction again and sounded like he had control, which is his usual role, Coxhill would insist on melody once more, but always a bit askew, as if you knew he could play it correctly if he wanted to but would rather send up both melody and Portal.

Implications of Improvisation

He discusses the implications of improvisation during frequent lectures and workshops around Europe (most of his work is done in West Germany; he was first taken seriously after playing the 1969 Free Music Festival in West Berlin). The point is "how improvisation can be taken into, or can take you into, many exciting areas. The really interesting thing is working with other disciplines. For instance an actor or a dancer might be doing something and a musician working with that person can totally change the mood, or the other way around. It's a matter of expanding areas."

"I've developed a sort of identi-



Coxhill: "A sort of identity."

ty, mostly from all those 10-hour days on the streets, which stands up in different situations. The challenge is to take that as far as it can go."

Bracknell Jazz Festival, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Berkshire, July 2-4 (tel. 0344 72727). Also featured: Dollar Brand, Lester Davis, Barbara Thompson, Mike Westbrook, Dave Holland, Julie Tippetts and others.

'Don Giovanni' Opens Mozart Set

By David Stevens

PARIS — This city has a new musical harbinger of summer, a Mozart festival with Daniel Barenboim and the Orchestre de Paris as the principal exponents, which in the next few years is meant to range over the composer's output in its many forms — opera and symphony, concerto and chamber music.

For the first three years the main event will be a staged production of one of the composer's three great Italian operas, in collaboration with the Washington (D.C.) Opera. The "Don Giovanni" that has just opened this series at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées — although coaxed by part of the public — made a substantial centerpiece for this new and highly promising enterprise.

An interesting aspect is that the producers seemed to pick mainly on Barenboim and his musical conception — an expansive, broadly paced reading that certainly had its slack stretches, but that also gave the music and the singers room to breathe and move, and was not lacking in impressive climaxes. A monumental "Don Giovanni," in the Klempner or Furtwängler manner, seems to be the blueprint, and while its full potential may not be realized in the three further performances here through July 7, there is more than three years to go before Washington gets this production in the fall of 1983.

The singers who benefited the most from this approach was Julia Varady, who sang Donna Anna with delicate refinement of tone and made her dramatic impact through phrasing rather than power. José van Dam was Giovanni, vocally stunning, dramatically hard-boiled — certainly no charmer. Claudio Desderi was a good match for him as Leporello, and Nelson Poole a more substantial counterpart than usual as Massetto. Mariana Nicolesco brought an exciting, if sometimes wild, soprano to Donna Elvira's music; Faith Esham was the pert and earthy Zerlina; and Philip Langridge delivered some beautifully nuanced singing in Don Ottavio's two arias.

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, who has staged and designed Mozart's major operas in Cologne and Salzburg and is engaged in a long-range Mozart cycle in Zurich, is supposed to do the same for this Paris-Washington project, although illness forced him to relinquish the stage direction for "Don Giovanni" to Wolf-Dieter Ludwig. The result is a handsome setting, resembling the Salzburg production with its overgrown stone arches and drop curtains to handle quick changes of

venue, and with a straightforward staging full of apt detail. The Commendatore really comes to dinner and sits down at the table, and Giovanni dies of his infernal handshake rather than of a heart attack or some other modish ailment.

Another high point of this opening Mozart festival was the first of two concerts at which Barenboim was the conductor and soloist in the composer's piano concertos. It encompassed Mozart's piano between K. 175, in D — the first real Mozartian piano concerto, written at 17 — and the turbulent and dramatic C-minor.

The return of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" to the Paris Opéra for the first time in almost 20 years is distinguished in the title parts by the fluent and stylish singing of the tenor Neil Shicoff and the bright and appealing, occasionally somewhat lightweight Juliet of Barbara Hendricks. Cino Quilès makes the most of Mercutio's music and Marie McLaughlin tosses off Stefano's air with scene-stealing brilliance. The production, staged by Georges Lavandant and designed by Jean-Pierre Vergier, employs a rather anonymous unit set that has the principal virtue of not holding up the action.

One of the most curious operatic enterprises of the season was "Hystérie," a production of the Gruppo Accion Instrumental of Buenos Aires, currently based at the Theater am Turm in Frankfurt. It had a short run at the chapel of the Salpêtrière hospital as a kind of theatrical pendant to an exhibition devoted to the 19th-century French neurologist Jean Martin Charcot. Using a collage technique and plucking music from a wide variety of sources — mostly operatic — the spectacle juxtaposes the doctor's clinical studies of hysteria with the entertainments of his celebrated salon, where hysteria took more socially acceptable, and musical, forms.

If the dramaturgy was sometimes bewildering, it offered an operatic field day for the three singers in the cast — the mezzo soprano Joyce Castle as Charlotte, whose rictus, richly outlined, DeLia (Saint-Sein) made her a rictus in the hospital, and the sopranos Peggy Bonveret and Louise Lebrun, who tried on one coloratura gem after another. The spectacle is to tour in Brazil in July and August and is scheduled for a run in Vienna in November.

Janet Baker Takes Final Bow in 'Orfeo' at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Dame Janet Baker has chosen to take her leave of opera as Orpheus in Gluck's opera, appropriately in the intimate theater where she began her professional career as a member of the chorus 26 years ago.

She could not have chosen a more suitable role, a more congenial setting or — as it turned out — a happier operatic environment than the new production by the team of Raymond Leppard (conductor), Sir Peter Hall (producer) and John Bury (design and lighting), which has in earlier seasons delighted Glyndebourne audiences with Cavalli's "La Calisto" and Monteverdi's "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria," in both of which Baker was memorably involved.

Any production of "Orfeo ed Euridice" is rendered difficult by the fact that the original Vienna production of 1762 was built around a castrato contralto while for the Paris version of 1774 the Orpheus role was transposed upward for a high tenor, and much additional music was provided, notably at the close of an initially very short third act.

What Leppard and Hall have done, essentially, is to take the French version of 1774 as adapted by Berlioz for Pauline Viardot in 1859, restoring Orpheus' music to the original keys. But both they and Baker preferred Italian (the language of the Vienna original) to French, so they opted for the Italian text of an 1884 Milan production. For the orchestra, Leppard has gone back to Gluck's Vienna scoring.

With so compelling a singing actress in music so well suited to her

richly communicative voice and all works wonderfully documented and overelaborate musical finale — and at the premiere Baker was rewarded with a series of admiring and affectionate ovations.

These she shared at the close with Elisabeth Speiser, the Euridice; Elizabeth Gale, the Amor; and those responsible for a musi-

cally and visually entrancing performance. To the names already mentioned should be added that of Stuart Hopps, credited with "movement," but whose accomplishment would be more worthily defined as choreography.

"Orfeo ed Euridice," June 30 and July 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 17.

Music Festivals — Part 4

International Herald Tribune

FOLLOWING is the fourth of a series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21 and 28:

Dresden (June 23-July 9): The 25th chamber music festival has the Akademie Berg, the Gewandhaus quartet, the St. Nikolai and the Toulouze chamber orchestra, the Norwican Trio Pasquier with pianist Michel Béroff and violinist Michel Portal, and recitals by Pierre Fournier, Henryk Szeryng and Wilma Mazaroff. (Bergstrasse 10, Concerts Maurice Wertheim, 75008 Paris, or Bureau du Festival, 11 Avenue de la République, 75001 Paris, France.)

Tours (June 25-July 4): Concentrates this year on sacred music or music of religious inspiration, with The English Concert and the Schola Cantorum of Oxford, the Groupe Vocal de France and Ensemble Intercontemporain, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau with Sviatoslav Richter, Joselyne Normand with Philip Moll, and others. (Fêtes Musicales en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, F-37002 Tours Cedex, France.)

Carthage Summer (June 28-Aug. 29): Grand opera of the Middle Ages and the present is the focal point, with the world premiere of "Des Espirs von Menschen," with music by Cesar Eyzaguirre and a medieval text, Heinrich "Friedrich" Schlegel and two weeks by Peter Maxwell Davies, as well as performances of Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" and Haydn's "The Creation," and a rich variety of orchestral concertos and recitals. (Carthage Summer Festival, A-9770 Orléans, Austria.)

Athens (July 3-Sept. 25): Ancient Greek drama, opera by the Greek National Opera, the English Bach Festival and the Royal Wexford Ballet, the Paris Opera Ballet, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater and the Ballet of the 20th Century, and concertos by the Toulouze Capelle Orchestra, the Elysian State Orchestra, and others. (1 Voucouret Street, Athens 77133, Greece.)

Chetumal (July 3-10): The three main themes are new music by British composers, the 25th anniversary of the birth of Haydn, and the Western Chamber Orchestra giving his "La Spéciale," and the centenary of Stravinsky's birth, including the complete music for string quartet. (Festival

Office, Town Hall, Chetumal GL50 1QA, England.)

Caracas (July 5-Aug. 12): Dance by the Paris Opéra Ballet, the Washington Ballet and the Joseph Rousselle company; concertos by the French Youth Orchestra, the Collège Musical de Heidelberg and the New Symphony Orchestra of London; a production of Haydn's opera "Orlando Paladino," jazz, folklore and theater. (Bureau du Festival, Hôtel de Ville, F-84000 Carpentras, France.)

Munich (July 8-Aug. 3): Operas with a new production of Schopenhauer's "Moses und Aaron" and includes the usual mixture of Mozart, Wagner and Strauss operas, along with "Rienzi," "La Cenerentola," "Reinhold," "Lust," ballet, concertos and recitals. (Munich Opera Festival, Brühl 8, Munich 1, West Germany.)

Verona (July 8-Sept. 4): This year's repertoire in the Roman arena is Verdi's "Otello," "Aida" and "Macbeth," Puccini's "La Bohème" and the Bolshoi Ballet with "Romeo and Juliet" and "Swan Lake." (Arena di Verona, Piazza Bra 28, I-37121 Verona, Italy.)

Avignon (July 9-Aug. 2): Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil shares the Cour d'Honneur of the Palais des Papes (Shakespeare's "Richard III" and "La Nuit des Rois") with Denis Llorca's staging of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amour" and Vittorio Gassman. In addition there is the usual vast array of theater, music and musical theater, dance, organ recitals, cinema and exhibitions. (Bureau du Festival, 8 Rue du Mont, F-84000 Avignon, France.)

Festival Festival de Paris (July 10-Sept. 26): Operas with a Hoffmann concert, but otherwise is the usual vast array of theater, music and musical theater, dance, organ recitals, cinema and exhibitions. (Bureau du Festival, 8 Rue du Mont, F-84000 Avignon, France.)

Dobruvnik (July 10-Aug. 25): Takes place in outdoor sites in this walled city on the Adriatic, with opera from Zagreb and by the festival ensemble; ballet from Leningrad and Zagreb; concertos, theater, folklore, midnight serenades and other events. (Dobruvnik Festival, Old Sigele 1, Dobruvnik, Yugoslavia.)

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Echoes of '68 at the Biennale

by Michael Gibson

VENICE — Witnessing the opening of the Venice Biennale this year, one could be struck first and foremost by the fact that it actually was opening once again. Not so many years ago, the whole venture seemed on the point of being swamped in the turbulent wake of what could be called the Spirit of '68 in reference to the quasi-revolutionary turmoil of that year.

In 1972, the press was critical, political pressure was heavy and there were artists' demonstrations challenging the very existence of the Biennale. This rocked the gondola so effectively that in 1974 the opening, scheduled for June, was postponed until September and finally canceled indefinitely. Two years later, in 1976 after two years of turgid and exasperating debate that the Biennale's new president, Ripa di Meana, described as "pure hell."

To understand what the issue was (and still is) about, one must realize to what extent the course of much European art in recent decades has been influenced by Marxist theories of art, or simply by the vocabulary that these theories put into circulation. During this period the Biennale has been caught between conservative structures with no fundamental theory of art but plenty of practical experience, and an opposition of the Left that thinks pretty much in Marxist terms and disposes of an abundance of articulate theory. In a broader view, either of the positions presented in this debate was satisfying because neither adequately recognizes the full scope of art.

The idea that art can achieve something of spiritual importance (as the Romantics supposed) or that it can directly bring about significant social or political change (as Dada and the Surrealists hoped) has practically faded away. But the need that first brought art into being, the elaborate social and financial structures it produced and the public expectation of something new and important to be revealed in art — all these remain.

The issue is further confused by the fantastic transformation: the art world has undergone over the last 50 years, a transformation that turned something that was a confidential process surrounded by an aura of prestige into a mass market that is now making stupendous efforts to generate the aura that has been lost. The business structure that has grown up around art clearly has its own life and needs, which are not identical with those of art itself, and it is all too easy to see the spawning of fashion and synthetic "art movements" — like the short-lived "pattern painting" or the current Italian "trans-avant-garde" — in an attempt to camouflage the central hollowing represented by the crucial and unanswered question: "What is all this about anyway?"

The traditional-minded deplore the absence of spiritual values in contemporary society and they are right, in a sense. But they seem to suppose that "spiritual values" are salt and pepper to be added to whatever one happens to be cooking. The real problem is that spiritual values, including those represented in art, are a product of a world view, a product of what is cooking in the pot. And what is cooking is not very human broth, for the sake of convenience, could be called scientific materialism. But we can't just decide that the ingredients are all too good and empty them down the drain. For they are not just a theory in some people's minds, they are the practical stuff of our daily lives in the industrial world.

In this perspective the human quality of art — as an expression of these spiritual values — could quite easily be perceived today as a cosmetic operation, and this has been in part the gist of the Marxist argument that caused



Photo by P. M. M.

much of the turmoil during the 1970s. But the Marxist position failed to elaborate an authentic philosophical base for art to the extent that it has, on the whole, restricted itself to interpreting art in sociological and historical terms and to criticizing it in terms of ideology.

In current language we tend to use the word "ideology" to mean "dogma" — especially political dogma. When used in reference to the Marxist vocabulary, however, it designates the patterns of thought that arise out of the mode of production practiced in a given society. A convenient example of this would be the values and patterns of thought that survive to this day in the American South as a consequence of the use of black slave labor in that area over a century ago.

Ideology in this Marxist sense is illusion or bad faith and must be destroyed: "The painted veil... which mimicked, as with colors idly spread, all men believed or hoped, is torn aside." This is Shelley in "Prometheus Unbound" — written in 1818, the year Marx was born — referring to the moment in which Prometheus is delivered and the old ideology collapses.

Marxist artists and theoreticians of this century have been severely critical of art as the most obvious and falsest seductive appearance of the "painted veil" of ideological bad faith. They have an important point, but in many cases they apparently fail to see that the issue of ideology does not explain the be-all and end-all of art. There is, however, an interesting trend within Western Marxist thinking, represented notably by Ernst Bloch, that contends that once the ideological content of an important work of art has been recognized, something remains — a surplus or an excess, the

sign of what has been termed a "utopian quest" and of the authentic essence of art. Thus paintings with angels still convey something to people who no longer believe in angels.

The present situation has been roughly that artists who subscribe to this critique of ideology have tended to produce strongly structured and predominantly intellectual works — Grupo Cronica in Spain, for instance — while those on the other side — much of American art — have been inclined to put their trust in "spontaneity." Both orientations have led to nebulous aberrations and the time seems ripe for a new understanding of the paradoxical nature of artistic creation that has nothing to do with either puritan intellectual strictures or mere self-indulgence.

The current Biennale shows no sign that we are emerging from the doldrums.

Critics now talk of the "failure of the avant-garde" as though it were a task force with a well-defined goal. The fairly conservative tone of the show in the Biennale's main pavilion would seem to support this judgment. The real issue, however, is not in the choice between the statements "The past is no good" or "The future is no good" but in deciding how the past — the cultural past — is to be adapted to new uses as part of the emerging future. This does not refer to the historian's past or the futurologist's future, but to the past that is our active individual and social inheritance, and the future that is latent in our daydreams. Art as a whole belongs to this order of daydreams and as such it refers to something that tends toward its fulfillment, though not in any predictable way and presumably not on the same time scale as our own lives.

Leaving a Mark on History

by Anne Sinclair Mehdevi

BARCELONA — Usually, the doings of a graffiti artist are scrubbed off in a day or two, but some 900 years ago, one doodler made it into art history. His 31-inch-wide, barely visible amateur sketch is on display at the Museum of Catalan Art in Barcelona, in the lower left corner of a 12th-century mural originally painted on the wall of a village church in the Pyrenees.

The theory is that some disgruntled apprentice decided, when no one was looking, to express himself. With a sharp-pointed stylus he drew what appears to be a siege with riders, horses, trumpeters, lookouts and catapults. Because his graffiti were simply scratched into the still-soft plaster without color, the addition was overlooked until 1920.

It is now one of the most popular exhibits in the Romanesque section of the museum, probably the world's greatest and most extensive collection of Romanesque art. The collection hasn't been treasured. According to the museum's curator, Carmen Farré, most of the murals, like the graffiti themselves, were preserved not because anyone took special care of them, but rather because of such human frailties as greed, bad taste and ignorance.

The great majority of them, painted between 1000 and 1300, come from country churches in the mountains of northern Catalonia. They were the work of unknown journeyman artists paid by contributions from poor parishioners. No Medici or Maecenas was involved. The colors were cheap — powdered earth mixed with egg as a fixative.

Because they had no gold incrustations or jeweled adornment, the murals were left alone by thieves, who made off with anything portable and salable — illuminated bibles, reliquaries, gilt statuettes. Thus, greed saved the murals.

As for bad taste, it also played a part. Some centuries later, when order and easier communications brought these mountain hamlets in contact with the outside world, the villagers became ashamed of their murals, which were severe, unrealistic and not at all pretty. The murals were covered with thick coats of white wash and often overpainted with sugary-sweet imitations in the Italian fashion. Thus, ignorance and bad taste helped to protect these masterpieces from destruction by time and weather.

By 1919, however, a great number of antiquarians had come to realize that country churches and churches all over Spain contained invaluable and unsuspected art treasures. A sort of plunder began. The villagers of northern Catalonia were paid what seemed to them large sums for permission to export the murals.

An ingenious technique invented by Italian experts was used to remove the murals from church walls and apses. First, the whitewash coating was carefully flaked off. The mural was then covered with cloth impregnated with a water-soluble glue, adherent but pliable. After that a craftsman with hammer and chisel simply chipped the mural loose and it was



Part of a copy of the graffiti in Barcelona.

rolled off the wall like a tapestry — the binding, gaily eluding keeping it in one piece. The rolled-up murals were boxed and, in the early days, brought down from the heights by mule. Afterward, in highly sophisticated workshops, the water-soluble glue was sponged away and the cloth peeled off. The murals were then fixed to boards and shipped abroad. One of the finest, that from the principal apse of the church of Mur, ended up in Boston.

Fortunately the municipal government of Barcelona finally forbade all exportation of this Catalonian heritage. The work of removing the murals continued for a number of years under the auspices of the government of Catalonia. They were placed in various collections throughout the region until 1934 when the Museum of Catalan Art was inaugurated. For the first time all the murals from dozens of inaccessible churches were brought under one roof, occupying 34 large, starkly Romanesque-style rooms. The murals have been imbedded into the walls, where they give the appearance of having been there all ways.

The Museum of Catalan Art, in the National Palace of Montjuich, is open from 9 a.m. to 1:45 p.m. daily except Monday. Admission is 150 pesetas (about \$1.50); free on Sundays.



place. And like that extra franc that somehow disappears from tourists' change, cheating in the race is both smalltime and not uncommon. The judges check for glued-down glasses, waiters who sneak adhesive tape to secure their trays and those who try to hide wine glasses in their pockets to replace those that fall.

Attire is the only easily enforceable rule. A sweatering Sunday in June will be no excuse for anything but the standard café uniform. The waiters race in dress shoes, black pants, tie and the regular red, white or black jacket or vest of their café. The 30 waitresses who enter an "Elegance Contest" before the race will run the 5 miles in a white blouse, black skirt and low-heeled shoes.

For the spectators who will gather in sneakers, sandals and shorts, there is some justice: Those who have suffered indignities on the crowded terraces of French cafés can watch as, dashing down the boulevards, the garçons for once jostle and elbow each other.

The race begins at 3 p.m. Sunday from the Place de la Bastille. The route takes in Boulevard Beaumarchais, Place de la République, Grand Boulevard, Avenue de l'Opéra, the Louvre, Rue des Saints-Pères, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Notre Dame Cathedral, Rue d'Arcole and, the finish line, the Hôtel de Ville.

The Art Market: Storm Signals

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — A crisis is in the making in the French art market. Almost every week, there are cases of top-quality works of art failing to reach their international market value by 50 percent or more.

This week danger warnings were flashed several times, first when Olivier Rieunier conducted one of those Paris-style mixed sales with a bit of everything from French decorative art to Indian sculpture. The most spectacular failure was that of a Maya pottery figure of a dignitary seated cross-legged. The superb object was acquired by the expert Jean Roudillon to the Campeche culture in pre-Columbian Mexico and dated within the 650-950 A.D. period. According to a professional source, the figure was acquired some years ago for \$6,000 from the André Emmerich Gallery in New York. Before the sale, Roudillon gave this writer an estimate of 20,000 to 25,000 francs (about \$2,900 to \$3,600). "This is what it is worth on the international market," he said. It went for 8,000 francs — 9,190 francs with the sale charge.

Interestingly enough, relatively high prices were paid at the same sale for several pieces without the remotest aesthetic merit. A typical case is a Japanese lacquer figure decorated in polychrome enamels. Made at Satsuma in the early 20th century as export ware for the West, the lacquer figure belongs to a category that graced the homes of the French lower middle class by the tens of thousands until World War II. It rose to a staggering 10,414 francs.

One might be tempted to account for such an absurd contrast by the fact that the sale had not been advertised. It could therefore be expected to attract small-time auctioneers who were undoubtedly familiar with Satsuma but would hardly have been exposed to Maya art. However, there is another explanation: Sophisticated French buyers mostly belong to the moneyed class and just don't feel like buying any works of art these days, expensive or not.

That certainly was the message of the unusual auction conducted this week by Christian Delorme with the assistance of the experts Jean and Jacques Lacoste. Although the catalog refrained from saying so — in keeping with the traditional caprice of French vendors — the "collection of a connoisseur" in fact consisted of the furniture and objets d'art kept for his own use by the late Monsieur Jolind, a Paris dealer in 18th-century and early-19th-century furniture. The selection by and large reflected the Parisian taste of the 1860s — shapes were sober and well-balanced, and rococo features only in its most subdued form. A few lots were of outstanding quality, some of them of a kind seen only once every 20 or 30 years.

The pattern of the sale was typical of the beginning of a crisis. The good pieces of no particular rarity sold moderately to fairly well while the masterpieces, with one exception, sold at half the international price one would have quoted last year.

Objets d'art were marginally less successful than furniture. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV on a stand in ebony veneer with ormolu fittings was considered inexpensive at 173,170 francs by professionals. However the posture was clumsy and the chisel work second-rate, making the "low" price understandable. When a Louis XV period bracket clock — *cartel d'applique* — with a dial signed by Gault of Paris went down at 55,570 francs, a leading Paris dealer, Maurice Segura, whispered to this writer, "That's what they were selling for 15 years ago." But the green-colored shell was not in mint condition.

A very rare mantelpiece clock of the Louis XVI period — *à la Montgolfière* — whose design was inspired by the hot-air balloon in which Montgolfier made his successful ascent in 1784, gracefully soared to 176,570 francs, an extremely good price. There was even a freak: 143,570 francs paid for a rococo ormolu clock perched on an elephant in black-patinaed bronze, which the three dealers I spoke to dismissed as a 20th-century fake.

When it came to furniture, Louis XV and Louis XVI *fauteuils* — armchairs — and *berçeres* — armchairs with padded arms — sold steadily at prices that were those that would have been paid five or six years ago.

That is not unusual and has nothing to do with the crisis. It reflects the slow decline of 18th-century furniture that does not fit within the museum furniture. A set of four chairs of the Louis XV period in same rococo style bearing the mark of Louis Cresson, who became a master in 1738, sold for 88,570 francs. A rather inexpensive lot was a set of four *fauteuils* — armchairs of neoclassical design with curving backs and ram head finials — made

around 1800-05. At 72,070 francs they were 50 percent below the price one might have hoped for. Only one lot sold extremely well — six armchairs by the master Jean-Baptiste Gourdin. They are among the most perfect in design I have seen in years. Unfortunately they have been regilt, a severe handicap in the eyes of connoisseurs. In their view the *reparure*, which involves the application of a thin veil of fine plaster on which the gold foil is fixed, subtly alters the feel of the carving. The armchairs went up to 330,570 francs.

That makes the relative failure of the top pieces all the more striking. A pair of outstanding neoclassical *consols* — side tables — made around 1790-95 in mahogany veneer and ormolu with marble tops, were the sale's bargain at 138,070 francs. One bears the stamp of the famous Jacob, a fact discovered after the catalog was printed but mentioned privately by the auctioneer's clerks during the viewing before the sale; nothing, however, was said about Jacob's mark when the pieces were offered. They went to a young Paris expert, J.M. Praquin, clearly bidding on behalf of a client.

This was nothing compared to the star piece, a Louis XVI period *bureau plat* — writing table — and matching a *cartonnier* — a small cabinet of architectural design with papier mâché or leather drawers. The ebony veneer had supremely fine ormolu fittings. The piece attributed to the cabinetmaker Montigny was better still than the admirable *bureau plat* sold last year at Monte Carlo by Sotheby's. Given the devaluation of the French currency, it sold at almost half-price — 2,970,570 francs, again to Praquin.

This spells out ominous news for the international market as a whole. A piece of that caliber cannot fail to attract attention. It came from a famous collection auctioned in Paris in 1943, the Vigier collection, although the catalog again refrained from saying so. No piece as perfect as this one in its style and period has been offered in the last two decades.

The French devaluation should have worked as an additional incentive to strong currency holders — starting with several institutional buyers in the United States. While the piece will obviously end up in the United States unless denied an export license, it should have aroused far greater competition. Its comparatively low price is the first significant mishap in the market.

Second Wave of the India Festival

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In the half-year-long Festival of India, the second wave of exhibitions is now in progress and four are of marked artistic interest. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, to July 4, is *India Observed*, which consists of British artists' portrayals of that, to them, unfamiliar and exotic subcontinent, from 1760 to 1860.

The show is widely based, including books and prints as well as drawings and paintings, and is conveniently divided into three phases: "The Picturesque and the Sublime" (1760-1810); "The Intimate Picturesque" (1810-25); "Exotic and Romantic India" (1825-60).

A single artist stands out in each of the first two phases. William Hodges (1744-97) was no stranger to travel, having been official artist to Captain Cook's second Pacific expedition. He passed almost four years, 1780-83, in India, where, under the patronage of the governor, General Warren Hastings, and of the administrator of the State of Bihar, Augustus Cleveland, he saw much of Bengal and Upper India, including the great Mogul monuments of Agra and Sikandra, which he depicted with dramatic light and atmosphere.

George Chinnery (1774-1854) made his living by portraiture, but by choice sketched the everyday life of India, where he lived and worked from 1802 to 1825. His pen, ink and wash drawings, of which he made many hundreds, throw particular light on the customs and habits of early-19th-century India.

Chinnery was teacher as well as artist. Through one of his patrons, Sir Charles D'Oyly, he influenced many gentlemen and lady amateurs who were the mainstay of British painting in India from 1825 onward. Notable among these, and represented in the current show, were Col. Robert Smith, a garrison engineer in Delhi; James Atkinson, superintending surgeon to the Army of the India; Capt. Richard Barron, aide-de-camp to the governor of Madras, and Sir Charles D'Oyly himself.

Also at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in Room 45, but continuing to Aug. 22, is what to my view is the best of all the Indian exhibitions, not even excepting the major Hayward show. This is *The Indian Heritage*, subtitled "Court Life and Arts Under Mogul Rule." It consists of 577 items illustrative of Mogul culture, from the accession of the Emperor Akbar in 1556 to the deposition of the last Mogul Emperor, Bahadur Shah II, in 1858.

Imaginatively displayed to give the viewer a sense of the grandeur and opulence of the Mogul court are tents and prayer mats, coats and shoes, jade cups and jeweled urban ornaments, carpets, arms and armor, metalwork, furniture, games and illuminated miniatures, and the arts of the book.

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In Paris, the Waiter's Dashing

by Linda Ricci

PARIS — This Sunday, for the 15th time, wine steward Claude Bouché will shed his black apron, leave the salons of the three-star Lasserre restaurant and take to the streets with a tray. Bouché is one of 350 waiters and waitresses who will make a demanding and balanced 5-mile dash across Paris in the annual Waiters and Waitresses Race.

"The trick is in the tray," says the 46-year-old sommelier, who has been training eight waiters from Lasserre in his favorite technique: the left-to-right-arm Bouché switch.

Each of the galloping garçons is expected to tote the regulation 16-inch café tray, bearing three empty glasses and a full wine bottle, for the full length of the race. To qualify for a prize, the glasses, bottles and waiters must all be intact at the finish line.

About half the glasses and bottles get dropped and broken along the way, but at least drunkenness is no longer a major cause of the destruction: the wine bottles are now filled with water. This affront to the best traditions of café culture is a question of economics. According to Alain Meyrueis, an organizer of the race and the manager of the Café de la Paix, "Wine would just be too expensive."

When the mayor's office first sponsored the citywide version of the Course des Serveuses et Garçons de Café in 1975, the waiters' bottles were filled with red wine. By the end of the race, so were the waiters. Many of them tottered across the finish line and a big contingent of racers dropped off in the sun at various parks and landmarks along the route.

These days the race is a serious affair. Off and on for decades until 1975, waiters raced only in their own neighborhoods. But then the mayor's office began offering such bigtime prizes as videotape machines and North African vacations and the number of contestants — including, since 1979, waitresses — has mounted each year.

"I do it for the glory," says Bouché, the veteran from Lasserre, who admits he won a measly pot of yogurt in a Montmartre race 10 years ago. The Café de la Paix's favorite, Jacques Bazire, says he runs for the honor of his establishment. Asked about any special training for the race, he shrugs. "I'm running less and relaxing now," Bazire says. "It's all part of my mental preparation."

If there's any betting on the garçons' race, it's unofficial. But the rivalry is sharp between the old Paris cafés: The Café de la Paix, the Flore, the Deux Magots and the Closely des Lilas all covet the gold-plated platter for first

place. And like that extra franc that somehow disappears from tourists' change, cheating in the race is both smalltime and not uncommon. The judges check for glued-down glasses, waiters who sneak adhesive tape to secure their trays and those who try to hide wine glasses in their pockets to replace those that fall.

Attire is the only easily enforceable rule. A sweatering Sunday in June will be no excuse for anything but the standard café uniform. The waiters race in dress shoes, black pants, tie and the regular red, white or black jacket or vest of their café. The 30 waitresses who enter an "Elegance Contest" before the race will run the 5 miles in a white blouse, black skirt and low-heeled shoes.

For the spectators who will gather in sneakers, sandals and shorts, there is some justice: Those who have suffered indignities on the crowded terraces of French cafés can watch as, dashing down the boulevards, the garçons for once jostle and elbow each other.

The race begins at 3 p.m. Sunday from the Place de la Bastille. The route takes in Boulevard Beaumarchais, Place de la République, Grand Boulevard, Avenue de l'Opéra, the Louvre, Rue des Saints-Pères, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Notre Dame Cathedral, Rue d'Arcole and, the finish line, the Hôtel de Ville.

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 26-27, 1982

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Shearson/Amex to Buy Balcors

CHICAGO — Shearson/American Express has agreed in principle to buy Chicago-based Balcors Corp., one of the largest real estate syndicators in the United States, for about \$103 million, the two firms have announced.

Under the agreement, Shearson/American Express would make an initial cash payment of \$53 million, under the terms of the two-phase agreement. Balcors would then receive an additional amount of about \$50 million over the next five years, depending on whether certain operating results are achieved.

Accord Reported in Reliance Suit

NEW YORK — The liquidating trust of UV Industries has reported a tentative agreement for it to pay damages of \$39 million to an Exxon subsidiary, Reliance Electric, to settle a two-year legal battle over a subsidiary that the trust sold to Reliance.

A Reliance spokesman acknowledged Thursday that negotiations for a settlement had been going on, but refused to confirm a final agreement. Reliance sued the liquidating trust in June, 1980, for damages of \$345 million, the price it paid for UV Industries' subsidiary, Federal Pacific Electric. Reliance charged that UV Industries had overcharged and misled it by selling it a company with a defective and possibly unsafe product.

Talbot Shuts Strife-Torn Unit

PARIS — Talbot said Friday it is closing indefinitely an iron fitting production unit at its Poissy plant because of security problems following violent incidents between strikers and non-strikers.

About 5,000 workers are employed at the unit. Some Talbot workers have been on strike at Poissy since the beginning of June in a campaign for higher pay and better working conditions.

Bethlehem Steel Sets Closing

LACKAWANNA, N.Y. — Bethlehem Steel Friday announced the closing of basic steelmaking and primary mill operations at its plant in Lackawanna for a six-week period, resulting in the layoff of 1,650 employees.

A plant spokesman said the closing, which will begin July 11, was in response to "continued poor business conditions and high levels of imported steel." The plant, which at one time employed more than 20,000 people, currently has 5,500 workers and another 2,650 on indefinite layoff.

Data General Slates Shutdowns

WESTBORO, Mass. — Data General said Friday it will close U.S. manufacturing plants for the nine working days beginning July 6 through July 16.

The move will affect about 4,000 production and staff employees at plants in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Texas and California.

The company said it took the action to adjust output and inventories of its computers to market demand. It said it expects no significant disruption of deliveries of services to customers as a result of the plant closings.

Rome Backs Transfer of Teksid Plant

ROME — The government's industrial policy committee has approved the transfer of a steelmaking plant owned by the Fiat subsidiary Teksid to subsidiaries of the state steel holding company Finisider.

The transfer, based on the creation of three operating companies in the special steel sector, involves the sale of Teksid's controlling interest to Finisider for about 567 billion lire (\$408.6 million). A Fiat spokesman said that he could not confirm the figure as the deal still had to be approved by the European Economic Community's industry commission, Etienne Davignon.

Deere May Have Lost Soviet Order

MOLINE, Ill. — Deere has said that it may have lost the chance for a Soviet contract valued at up to \$200 million because of the Reagan administration's trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

A Deere spokesman said that the company's president, Robert A. Hanson, made the disclosure at a White House meeting on Thursday with the national security adviser, William F. Clark, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. Mr. Hanson reportedly said that Deere had bid talks on a possible agreement to supply the Russians with technology for a 150-horsepower tractor, but that the sanctions made it unlikely that a contract could be concluded.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Oil Is Prize In Proxy Fight Over Global

By Kirk Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frank G. Beatty, the president of Global Natural Resources, a British oil and gas exploration company, thinks that 50 percent of his company's shareholders may be in the United States.

"But that's pretty much of a guess," he said from his office in Summit, N.J. "We think there are a considerable number in Germany as well."

Mr. Beatty has just three months to find out if he is to meet his goal of having the owners of at least 14 million shares, or about 52 percent of the shares outstanding, represented at Global's annual meeting, which has been scheduled for September at the company's headquarters in the Channel Islands between England and France.

The reason he wants them there is simple: Dissident shareholders announced in April that they wanted to oust Mr. Beatty and his board. Mr. Beatty wants to stay.

"If he gets 10.5 million, he'll probably win," said Alan C. Greenberg, chief executive officer of Bear, Stearns & Co., the New York securities firm that is leading the fight against Mr. Beatty and the current board. "We'd be ecstatic if they only had the same turnout as last year." At the 1981 annual meeting, only 27 percent of the shares were represented.

Oil, possibly a great deal of it, is the prize in the Global proxy fight. Initial test wells in the company's Canadian Arctic properties, which make up nearly half of the company's total holdings, have shown the reserves to be as much as two billion barrels, of which a billion may be recoverable. The gamble on which the proxy fight hinges is when it might be economical to recover that oil.

"It's entirely conceivable, depending on world oil prices and the situation in the Middle East, that the oil may not be recovered in our lifetime," said Derek Childs, a partner in the London brokerage house of Rowe & Pimman, which acts as broker for Global. "In that case,



Alan Greenberg of Bear, Stearns, and Frank Beatty of Global Natural Resources.

the value would have to be considerably discounted."

Last Tuesday, Global raised the stakes in its fight with the dissidents by announcing the acquisition of McFarlane Oil Co., a privately held oil and gas explorer in Houston, for \$45 million in cash and securities. The acquisition greatly increases the extent of Global's U.S. holdings and increases the number of its shares outstanding.

The merger, expected to be completed in August, will raise the total number of shares outstanding to about 24.4 million, reducing the dissident group's holding to about 4.5 percent from 5.2 percent.

Many of Mr. Beatty's difficulties center on his company's past.

As its components are quick to note, Global is the only surviving remnant of Investors Overseas Services, a mutual fund empire that collapsed in the early 1970s. One of Global's first chief executives was Robert L. Vesco, who hired Mr. Beatty. Mr. Vesco fled the United States to avoid charges of looting the IOS funds, over which he had presided.

IOS, and thus Global, issued bearer form

securities, to which no names are attached. Global's shareholders are therefore anonymous, and the company has never issued dividends.

To vote at an annual meeting, shareholders must deposit their shares with the company, or its banker, and then obtain a receipt. Most holders do not go to the trouble. It cost Bear, Stearns, for example, \$30,000 in insurance and guard fees when it presented its 1.1 million shares for validation in London earlier this year.

"I think a low voter turnout is the predominant factor in their decision to try this," Mr. Beatty said of the dissidents' efforts. "With a relatively small investment, they might gain control of a company with substantial assets."

Global's stock is traded on the London and Frankfurt stock exchanges and over-the-counter in the United States. Once as high as \$20 a share, it now is near \$11.

In the first quarter of this year, Global had net income of \$89,000 on sales of \$9.5 million. In the first quarter of last year, the company earned \$2.4 million on sales of \$8.1 million. The profit decline, Global said, is a result of increased exploration costs.

N.Y. Stock Prices Lower on Haig Resignation

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Friday, with about half the decline coming after it was announced that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had resigned.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about four points most of the afternoon, but it accelerated its fall in the last half hour and closed with a loss of 7.33 at 803.08.

Declines led advances by about 900 to 450 and volume slumped to about 33 million shares from the 56.3 million traded Thursday.

"It is another uncertainty in the market — nobody knows what the reasons are behind it," Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said of Mr. Haig's resignation. President Reagan announced the resignation shortly after a meeting of the national security advisers.

Analysts said the market would

M-1's Decline Is Unexpectedly Steep

Reuters

NEW YORK — The M-1 money supply declined \$2.3 billion in the week ended June 16, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

The drop was greater than expected: Economists had predicted that the Fed would report a decline of as much as \$1.5 billion in M-1, which is composed of currency in the public's hands, checking account deposits and travelers

checks. In the previous two weeks, M-1 increased by a total of \$3 billion.

Most economists believe M-1 will surge early next month because of a 7.4-percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security payments. The money supply's growth so far this year has exceeded the Fed's targets, raising fears that the central bank will further tighten its credit policy and push up interest rates.

The market has often fallen sharply on the Monday following news of the change in the money supply. Government bond prices were slightly lower and Treasury bill yields slightly higher, dealers said.

On the NYSE floor, Pillsbury's stock price dropped more than five points, and several securities ana-

lysts said the drop came after Wall Street estimates of earnings for the company were lowered.

The company's stock was halted on the NYSE because of an order imbalance in the morning, and the price fell 5 1/2 to 40 after trading resumed.

Pillsbury issued a statement saying it could not explain the volatility of its stock's price and that the only recent news on the company was its fiscal fourth quarter earnings, reported Thursday.

United Brands was the most active NYSE-listed issue following an opening block of 1.57 million shares at 7 1/2.

Drug, airline, technology and bank stocks pointed lower but the most significant price movements were reserved for those issues in special situations.

NLT was one of the most active issues, climbing 2 1/2 to 36 1/2 on turnover of 1.42 million shares. Thursday American General started its tender offer of \$38 each for up to 15 million NLT shares.

Coca-Cola fell 1 1/2 to 33 1/2 in heavy trading. Coke said the cash portion of its offer for Columbia Pictures was oversubscribed and said it made the announcement to counteract rumors that the stock portion was oversubscribed.

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U.S. Dollar Gains As Rates Increase

Compiled By Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar posted sharp gains against major foreign currencies on Western European foreign exchange markets Friday, boosted by an increase in short-term interest rates.

The high level of Eurodollar deposit rates, at 17 percent for six-month maturities early in the day before closing at 16 1/2 percent, and anticipation of as much as \$2.5 billion of Eurodeposit rollovers due Monday helped push the dollar above 2.49 Deutsche marks for the first time in 10 months.

Dealers said the dollar was also supported by expectations that seasonal pressures and an anticipated surge in the U.S. money supply in July will put further upward pressure on U.S. interest rates.

The dollar closed in London at 2.4858 DM, up from Thursday's 2.47 close.

The dollar was also strong against the Swiss franc, closing at 2.1245 francs, compared with a 2.0893 closing on Thursday.

Record in Paris

In Paris, the dollar was fixed at a record 6.9015 francs, down from its opening 6.9225, but well above Thursday's 6.8265 fixing, dealers said.

Dealers said no Bank of France

intervention to stem the dollar's rise had been detected at the fixing or on the open market. Dealers said the Bank of France had bought a small amount of marks at the fixing.

They added that the central bank seems to be attempting to re-stock its foreign exchange holdings, taking advantage of the relative stability of the franc against the mark following the devaluation of the franc within the European Monetary System earlier this month.

After equating Monday's five-year low of \$1.7160 to early trading, the British pound recovered to close at \$1.7233, compared with \$1.7355 Thursday. The pound firmed against European currencies, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar lost ground early in the day on profit-taking but recovered to stand about unchanged from its former opening levels, dealers said. It was quoted at 2.4885 DM after slipping to a morning low of 2.4780 DM.

The dollar was quoted in New York at 2.1290 Swiss francs, up from an opening 2.1215 and Thursday's closing 2.11.

In London, gold closed at \$306.15 an ounce, down from Thursday's close of \$307.50.

AEG Urgently Seeks State Credit Guaranty

By Donald Nordberg

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken needs immediate approval of one billion Deutsche marks (\$403 million) in government credit guarantees to avert an imminent cash crisis, its management board chairman said Friday.

Officials of the electrical-goods maker are to meet senior government ministers on Monday to discuss survival plans, and Heinz Duerr, chairman of the management board, said that decisions are needed immediately. The company, which has had operating losses of more than 2 billion DM in the last four years, could run out of cash next month without the aid, he said.

Government guarantees would allow banks to begin to extend the 1.75 billion DM in new credits envisaged under the company rescue plan, called Concept AEG '83.

Mr. Duerr said Monday's meeting would also review a Works Council request that the federal government take a shareholding in AEG, in contrast to management's plan to sell a stake in the capital-goods business to General Electric of Britain, which is no relation to GE of the United States.

Cabinet Decision

The West German Cabinet ruled out a direct shareholding in AEG at its meeting Wednesday, but that decision also is to be reviewed Monday.

Mr. Duerr said the management is sticking to its original recommendations, which involve divid-

ing AEG into its two principal parts, AEG-Technik for capital goods and AEG-Konsum for home appliances. A majority stake in its third major line of business, television sets and stereo equipment, would be sold.

Earlier this week, Mr. Duerr said the company is likely to have a group operating loss this year of about 550 million DM. Last year, AEG had a group operating loss of more than 600 DM.

Gold Markets

June 25

	A.M.	P.M.	C.M.
Gold (1000.000)	340.00	340.00	340.00
Gold (1000.000)	340.00	340.00	340.00
Gold (1000.000)	340.00	340.00	340.00
Gold (1000.000)	340.00	340.00	340.00

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg setting and closing prices for June 25 and 26, 1982. N.Y. Herald & Tribune. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Gold	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
200	340.00	340.00	340.00
300	340.00	340.00	340.00
400	340.00	340.00	340.00
500	340.00	340.00	340.00

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Why the New Bull Market Has Started

and Where Biggest Gains Will Be Made

There are two ways in which the IOG organization has tried to provide international investors with broad-based coverage of emerging growth industries—first, through weekly chart-illustrated Growth reports, which provide specific recommendations and projections, and secondly through quarterly shares of International Offshore Growth, a store-of-wealth medium geared to the most dynamic of emerging equity and futures markets.

Current IOG reports cover an incipient resurgence of industrial productivity which promises to make upside performance leaders of existing factors such as Computerization and Intergraph while casting new light on prospects for recent entrants IBM and GCA. Automation and networking of office routines and refining procedures will also assist in enhancement of productivity and reduction of credit requirements as the cycle turns upward from a protracted phase of recession and technical correction. Datapoint, Hewlett-Packard, and Wang Laboratories are related factors currently covered among recommendations whose 1982-1984 bull markets are expected to generate gains running to hundreds of percentage points. Spring rallies and subsequent covering of short calls put the IOG fund ahead almost 20 percent through a first half which damaged fund concepts based on less comprehensive growth-research programs. With a first-half sequence of panics and shootouts having been contained by informed bottom-overs buyers, a second-half resurgence of economic vitality and cyclical equity and futures-market media is being anticipated by the IOG report and the aggressively oriented managers of this new growth medium and we'll be happy to send you complimentary reports and fund details if you'll complete and return the coupon.

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Silicon Valley: One Man's Theft Is Another's Brain-Picking

New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Although the arrest of Japanese businessmen this week by the FBI set off a furor, the acquisition of trade secrets by legal and illegal means has always been part of doing business in Silicon Valley, the center of the U.S. electronics industry.

In the pressure cooker atmosphere of the area, where product life cycles are rarely more than two years, success or failure can turn on the difference of a few weeks in product introduction dates.

Add to that a clanish atmosphere in which most executives have at one time worked with one another, a lack of public scrutiny until recent years, and an endlessly increasing middle management and technical staff, and all the ingredients are in place for the full range of industrial intelligence and, at times, espionage.

What seems to distinguish the Japanese case, according to Silicon Valley executives, is the size of the payments, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, for International Business Machines computer secrets. Also unusual are the participation of federal law enforcement authorities and the fact that it took place in the "systems" business rather than in computer parts, such as semiconductor.

National Policy

Most delicate among the issues raised is the fact that the accused — Hitachi and Mitsubishi — are major representatives of a country that has made it national policy to become a world leader in the computer business.

Two more facts they are Japanese have added to it, said Marshall Cox, president of Western Microtechnology Inc. of Cupertino, Calif., a chip distributor. "It's also kind of odd that it took place here. After all, this is hardly the heart of the systems business. That would be more like Poughkeepsie," where IBM has major operations.

Hitachi has admitted that it paid a great deal for the material, which included manuals and computer coding, but it has insisted that, as far as it knew, the transaction was legal.

Silicon Valley was built on the use of other companies' trade secrets. Hundreds of employees marched out of "mother firms" in the 1950s and 1960s to start new ventures. They were carrying trade secrets with them — some in the form of written manuals on manufacturing procedures

(for which they were often sued) but mostly in the form of their own knowledge.

Over the years, the handful of tiny companies grew into the hundreds, some of them racing toward the billion-dollar annual sales mark. The competitive information-gathering became more sophisticated, and a wide range of techniques — both legal and illegal — for gathering information about one's competitors emerged.

The name listing post was first given in the late 1960s to the small U.S. sales offices of Japanese electronics companies that were set up primarily to gather intelligence about U.S. competitors. Most U.S. electronics companies have similar operations within their walls under different names, however.

The job of such operations, said Roger Borovoy, vice president and chief counsel for Intel, the leader of the semiconductor industry, is to "read everything in Electronic News, get data sheets from competitors as soon as they are printed, attend technical conferences, buy the first one of every new product introduced and listen in bars for engineers talking about any new products about to be introduced."

The Japanese are considered the masters of the listening post. The storefront offices their major companies set up in Silicon Valley are believed to have played a major role in Japan's present strength in semiconductor and growing power in computers.

Buying Products

Another widely accepted practice is to buy a competitor's products, or borrow a sample from one of its customers, and take it apart to see how it works.

Intel, for one, admits to this reverse engineering. "Sure," Mr. Borovoy said, "Intel gets competitive parts and cuts them up. Everybody does. We're not doing anything immoral. The idea is to get the parts as fast as you can. Usually we buy them, but if we can get

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friendly customer of a competitor to give them to us, we'll take the parts and cut them up."

He added, however, "Reverse engineering crosses over into illegality when a firm takes a competitor's customer, who has signed an agreement not to open up or resell the prototype, to turn over the chip."

The issue of copying has long been a bone of contention — and source of embarrassment — among semiconductor makers.

It came out in the open in 1979 at a congressional subcommittee hearing in San Jose over proposed copyright laws for integrated circuit designs. Testifying for copyright protection were Intel and Mostek of Texas, perhaps the two most creative companies in the industry.

According to L.J. Sevin, founder and chief engineer of Mostek, the same technology that allows the extreme miniaturization of modern electronic parts could be used to steal other companies' designs. He

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

American Banker said its data was for banks only, not their holding companies, adding the same results would be different if portfolios of the corporations, including other subsidiaries, could be used.

Continental Illinois, which ranks No. 4 in total loans, climbed to the top in domestic business loans in the result of an aggressive strategy adopted in the mid-1970s. In 1978, R. Eugene Anderson, Continental's chairman, announced that the bank was embarking on a major reorganization of its lending departments to improve services to business "within five years to clearly position Continental among the country's top three banks in corporate customers."

June 24

	High	Low	Ch/Pr
Shampoo Off	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo On	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo C	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo D	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo E	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo F	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo G	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo H	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo I	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo J	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo K	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo L	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo M	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo N	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo O	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo P	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo Q	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo R	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo S	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo T	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo U	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo V	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo W	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo X	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo Y	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo Z	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo AA	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo AB	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo AC	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Shampoo AD	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
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Shampoo KO</			

435	440	-10	700	Southen	324%	24%	24%
6%	6%	6%	2433	Steeco A	53%	17%	15 - 3%
6%	6%	6%	15	Sheep R	35%	5%	5% + 2%

[illegible]

In fact, the company says, no P&G official has appeared on either show, and the trademark is just a picture of the man-in-the-moon looking at the 13 stars that represent the 13 original American colonics. The logo has been used since 1850, P&G said.

June 24

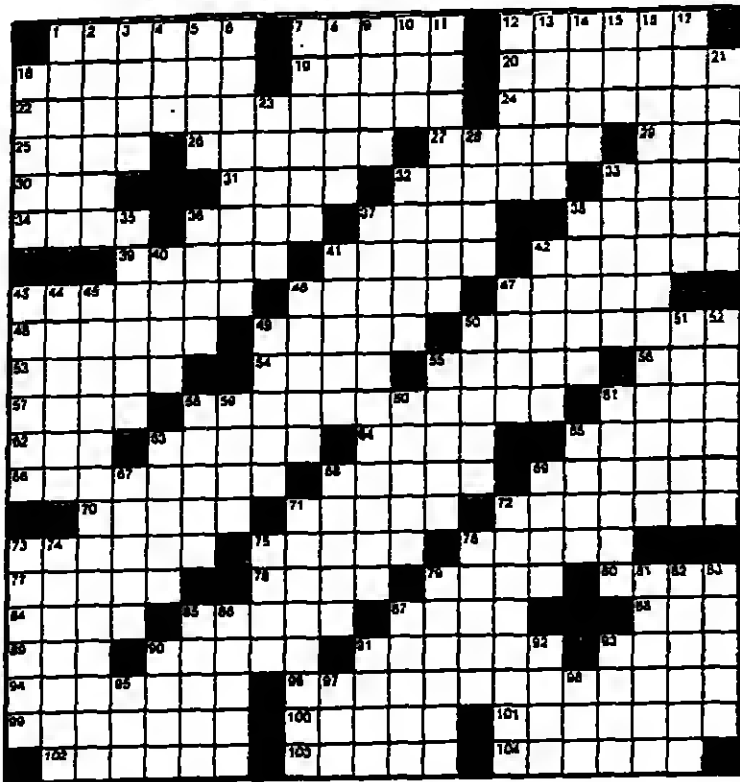
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BANGKOK — Representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have signed a joint venture agreement to set up ASEAN Soda Ash Co., which is to have annual production capacity of 440,000 tons of soda ash and 440,000 tons of ammonium chloride.

An Industry Ministry spokesman Friday said the cost of the project is estimated at \$370 million.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

All-American By I. Judah Koolyk



ACROSS

- 1 Haberdasher's item
- 7 Therapy, to a G.I.
- 12 Xiz—of
- 18 Haka or Wu
- 19 Caribbean Isle
- 20 Obscured
- 22 Visitors' cry at
- 23 Desert
- 24 Mosaic piece
- 25 Steinbeck's
- 26 Expresses love or hate
- 27 Persian and
- 28 Sine qua
- 30 A.L., player of
- 31 Burck et al.
- 32 Toppers for the
- 33 Draw's kin
- 34 Tense
- 35 Ma for ending
- 37 —de combat
- 38 Rancor
- 39 Scape
- 41 Zola heroine
- 42 Kitchen implement
- 43 Type of wrench
- 46 Because was
- 47 Chamber instrument
- 48 Deaf
- 49 Quotidian
- 50 Graceful ones
- 53 Noun suffixes
- 54 Admits
- 55 White Sox
- 56 Rtv. project
- 57 Two of the Red
- 58 Northeast mousie?

ACROSS

- 61 Small shoot
- 62 Compass pt.
- 63 First of 12
- 64 Route bet
- 65 Cause to be
- 66 Region's residents
- 68 Vessels for
- 69 Steaming
- 70 Word on a penny
- 71 Use a blast
- 72 Rode with the
- 73 Circus men
- 74 Cartels
- 76 Cookie pan
- 77 Vicious
- 78 Australian
- 79 Rarities
- 79 Quid
- 80 Counterband
- 84 Distasteful
- 85 D.C. arc
- 86 "Kipling's"
- 87 "Sea to Sea"
- 88 "The Gold Bug" author
- 89 Father of
- 90 On the qui vive
- 91 Man in a
- 92 Representative of
- 94 Appointed
- 95
- 96 Hot times in
- 97 Play, a.s.
- 100 Prepares paint
- 101 Boot-camp
- 102 G.I.
- 102 Remotest
- 103 Beethoven's
- 104 Break a union

DOWN

- 1 Prepared to
- 2 Beach jockey's
- 3
- 4 D.V.M.
- 5 Tarheel county
- 6 Semi-man
- 7 Iroquois
- 8 Embraces
- 9 Honest one
- 11 Made a deal
- 12 Emulated
- 13 Lams
- 14 Trench
- 15 Indian rice

DOWN

- 16 Metropolitan
- 17 Send by a new
- 18 Elected
- 21 Hair particles
- 22 Comics
- 23 Make incised
- 32 Apiculturist's
- 33 Bicycle
- 35 There
- 36 Israel's
- 37 Anabel
- 38 Wild plums

DOWN

- 40 Numbers for
- 41 Wet
- 42 Garment
- 43 Molded
- 44 Hydrocarbon
- 45 evergreens
- 46 Karpo's octet
- 47 Singer Jerry
- 48 Cupolas
- 50 Travelers
- 51 Call forth
- 52 Weakness
- 53 Girl's garb
- 54 Girl's garb
- 58 "I—Me, Babe," Dylan
- 59 song

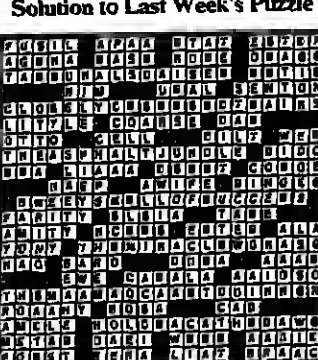
DOWN

- 60 Carols
- 61 Characteristic
- 62 Cerulean
- 63 Sad, like the
- 64 Jays?
- 67 Vernon's
- 68 Chanson
- 69 Spring up
- 71 Eveningly
- 72 British
- 73 Selection from
- 74 One of the
- 75 Royals?
- 76 Ploeces

DOWN

- 78 Galle's
- 81 Attach
- 82 Evening party
- 83 "Magister Ludl" author
- 84 Like a cheetah
- 86 Fox's name-sake
- 87 Emulates the
- 88 Oracles?
- 90 Aggregates
- 91 411 to Livy
- 92 Preserve, in a
- 93 Gallic girl-
- 94 No matter
- 95 None
- 96 Singer Davis

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	72	64	MISSISSIPPI	72	64
ALASKA	72	64	MONTANA	72	64
ARIZONA	72	64	NEBRASKA	72	64
ARKANSAS	72	64	NEVADA	72	64
CALIFORNIA	72	64	NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	64
COLORADO	72	64	NEW JERSEY	72	64
CONNECTICUT	72	64	NEW MEXICO	72	64
DELAWARE	72	64	NEW YORK	72	64
FLORIDA	72	64	NORTH CAROLINA	72	64
GEORGIA	72	64	NORTH DAKOTA	72	64
ILLINOIS	72	64	OHIO	72	64
INDIANA	72	64	OKLAHOMA	72	64
IOWA	72	64	OREGON	72	64
KANSAS	72	64	PENNSYLVANIA	72	64
KENTUCKY	72	64	RHODE ISLAND	72	64
LOUISIANA	72	64	SOUTH CAROLINA	72	64
MAINE	72	64	SOUTH DAKOTA	72	64
MARYLAND	72	64	TENNESSEE	72	64
MASSACHUSETTS	72	64	TEXAS	72	64
MICHIGAN	72	64	UTAH	72	64
MINNESOTA	72	64	VERMONT	72	64
MISSOURI	72	64	VIRGINIA	72	64
MISSOURI	72	64	WASHINGTON	72	64
NEBRASKA	72	64	WEST VIRGINIA	72	64
NEVADA	72	64	WISCONSIN	72	64
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	64	WYOMING	72	64
NEW JERSEY	72	64			
NEW MEXICO	72	64			
NEW YORK	72	64			
NORTH CAROLINA	72	64			
NORTH DAKOTA	72	64			
OHIO	72	64			
OKLAHOMA	72	64			
OREGON	72	64			
PENNSYLVANIA	72	64			
RHODE ISLAND	72	64			
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	64			
SOUTH DAKOTA	72	64			
TENNESSEE	72	64			
TEXAS	72	64			
UTAH	72	64			
VERMONT	72	64			
VIRGINIA	72	64			
WASHINGTON	72	64			
WEST VIRGINIA	72	64			
WISCONSIN	72	64			
WYOMING	72	64			

BOOKS

THE FROG WHO DARED TO CROAK

By Richard Sennett, 182 pp. \$11.95.
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York 10003

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

THE most interesting social scientists have always nursed an element of romanticism, even in their pessimism. Not long ago, Robert Nisbet wrote a book called "Sociology as an Art Form." Andrew Greeley, one of the best-selling list with a novel, is a distinguished theologian. Going further back, George Santayana and Henry Adams wrote novels, and so did Lionel Trilling.

In his earlier book, "The Uses of Disorder," Richard Sennett proposed what might be called a poetic or lyrical conception of life in a modern metropolis. His subsequent book, "The Fall of Public Man," was a tragedy that lacked only a scene. "Authority," his last book, was almost like a meditative novel in which power was the ambivalent protagonist.

Now, in "The Frog Who Dared to Croak," Sennett has come out of the closet and declared himself as a novelist. As we might expect, his first novel is about how we govern ourselves, individually and politically. Tibor Graus, the novel's hero, is a brilliant Hungarian writer who, in order to survive, learns to express himself in the local equivalent of George Orwell's Newspeak.

The son of a wealthy bourgeois family, Graus advances what may be the most interesting reason to date for becoming a Marxist: homosexual love for the workers. Fond of going into Budapest's parks at night in search of love or sex with the boys and men who lived there in the trees, Graus finds himself distressed after a while by the fact that he always pays for love.

Only Salable Commodity

He feels that either he or they are being vulgarized by the exchange of money and proposes that love be given freely among them. What he does not understand is that his payments are feeding his lovers' families and that they can't afford to give love — their only salable commodity — away.

When Graus goes to his first political rally, he looks forward to it as being something like an opera and is bewildered and disappointed by the small, dispirited turnout and by the rhetorical poverty of the orators. Poverty is always disappointing him. It is only when he is massaging the thighs of men exhausted from looking for work that poverty is beautiful.

"The Frog Who Dared to Croak" is composed of personal reminiscences, newspaper clippings, official documents and letters. All of them are necessarily guarded as Graus is forced to speak in a peculiar sort of bad poetry to protect himself from the party. One of the more amusing sections of the book deals with an elitist Utopian community in the Transylvanian Mountains, where invited workers are treated to a diet of Swiss hymns, which the organizers imagine to be proletarian taste, and the operas of Chaousson, which are played for the purpose of elevation.

As deputy director of cultural propaganda, Graus's duties include such chores as revising a poem by a cultural hero so it will conform to the party line. He also rewrites the ethnic folk tales read by children in order to correct their anti-revolutionary pessimism. Rather than leave the child's imagination dangerously free, he says, "I want to teach the young of our country how to dream."

Satire Insights

The book is filled with the kind of satiric insights that would suggest themselves to a brilliant social scientist like Sennett. He says, for example, that "it is the absence of a desire for recreation that mark the true revolutionary." Like sexual desire, power is a blind impulse. "To be central is not to exist." Utopian planners under-

able with the condition of being desperate. "I imagined," Graus writes, "that revolutions were like people, that as they matured they became more understanding, and so more tolerant. I was still so innocent."

Yet, with all this, there is more personality, more human drama, in Sennett's comic novel. "The Frog Who Dared to Croak" is rather static, because only ideas move in it, not people. Too many of the ironies are familiar, for since the 1950s American intellectuals have been amusing themselves with the absurdities of hard-line Communism. And one tires, in Sennett's prose, of the parodies of bureaucratic jargon. The author is caught in his own trap. All the drama of this book must be implicit — what Graus can not say — and we are constantly obliged to read between the lines. Franz Kafka is almost the only writer in 20th-century literature who has been able to find something lyrical in constructions of bureaucracy. In his books, bureaucracy is less a brutal impersonality than a vision of hell.

Sennett knows too much for a novelist. What he needs to do in his second novel, which he is already writing, is to "cultivate his hysteria," as Baudelaire advised, or to try to develop what Paul Ricoeur, another social scientist, called "a second naïveté."

Spoleto Opens A Day Early To Foil Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SPOLETO, Italy — Gian Carlo Menotti's annual Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds opened its silver jubilee season in this Umbrian hill town Thursday evening with a "three-act opera" "Fingert Duet."

Dignitaries in glowing formal attire paid up to \$8,000 (about \$60) a seat for the gala opening, considered the first major social event of the Italian cultural summer.

The festival opened a day early to avoid a conflict with an eight-hour general strike Friday. Italian unions called the strike to protest the cancellation of a wage-indexation system that enables workers' salaries to keep pace with Italy's double-digit inflation. There were no performances Friday.

Meanwhile in New York, Mikhail Baryshnikov said he will return to the stage on July 8 at the Spoleto festival, performing with dancers from the American Ballet Theater. Baryshnikov, artistic director of the company, has been off the stage for four months because of a knee injury that forced him to cancel appearances with Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan this spring.

Baryshnikov looked back on Ballet Theater's season at the Metropolitan, which ended June 12, and discussed his plans for the company and how his time off from performing had affected his administrative work.

"My career is almost over," the 34-year-old dancer said in an interview with editors and critics of The New York Times. "But I am still dancing. And I don't think the profile of the company will change when I stop dancing." He added that his injury was helpful in some ways. "It came at a good time. I could see the company from a different perspective and understand things much more from the viewpoint of the audience."

After its seven-performance engagement at Spoleto, the company will perform at Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell from Aug. 17 to Aug. 27.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on the net asset value of the underlying assets. (N) = net asset value; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly.

BANK OF AMERICA	\$1.24	UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.24
BANK OF CALIFORNIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF COMMERCE	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MICHIGAN	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEW YORK	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF OREGON	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF TEXAS	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF VIRGINIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WASHINGTON	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WEST VIRGINIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WISCONSIN	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WYOMING	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF ALABAMA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF ARIZONA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF ARKANSAS	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF CALIFORNIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF COLORADO	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF CONNECTICUT	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF DELAWARE	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF FLORIDA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF GEORGIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF ILLINOIS	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF INDIANA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF IOWA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF KANSAS	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF KENTUCKY	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF LOUISIANA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MAINE	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MARYLAND	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MASSACHUSETTS	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MICHIGAN	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MINNESOTA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MISSISSIPPI	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MISSOURI	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF MONTANA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEBRASKA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEVADA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEW JERSEY	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEW MEXICO	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NEW YORK	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF OHIO	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF OKLAHOMA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF OREGON	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF SOUTH DAKOTA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF TENNESSEE	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF TEXAS	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF UTAH	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF VERMONT	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF VIRGINIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WASHINGTON	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WEST VIRGINIA	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WISCONSIN	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24
BANK OF WYOMING	\$1.24	UNITED STATES FUND	\$1.24

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



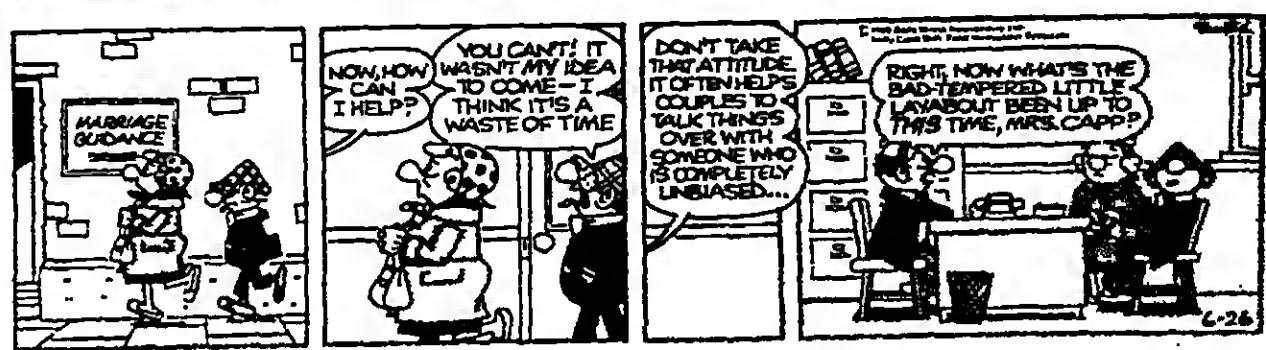
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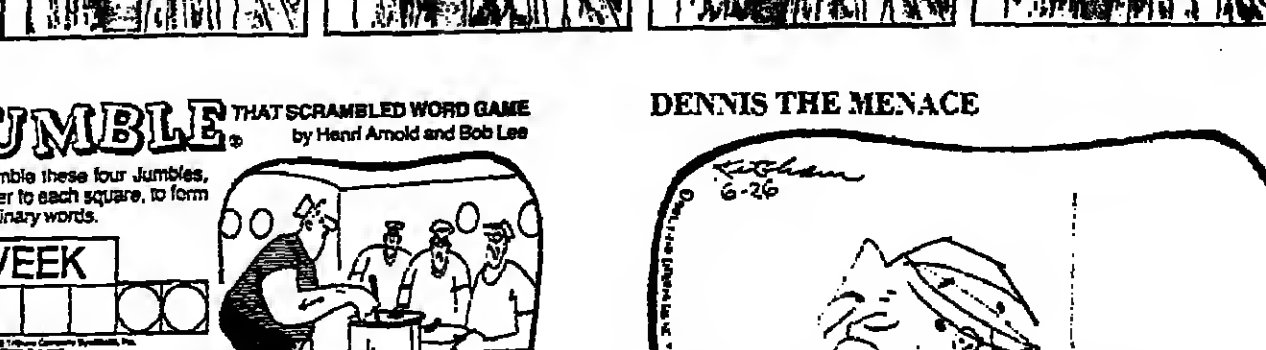
JUMBLE



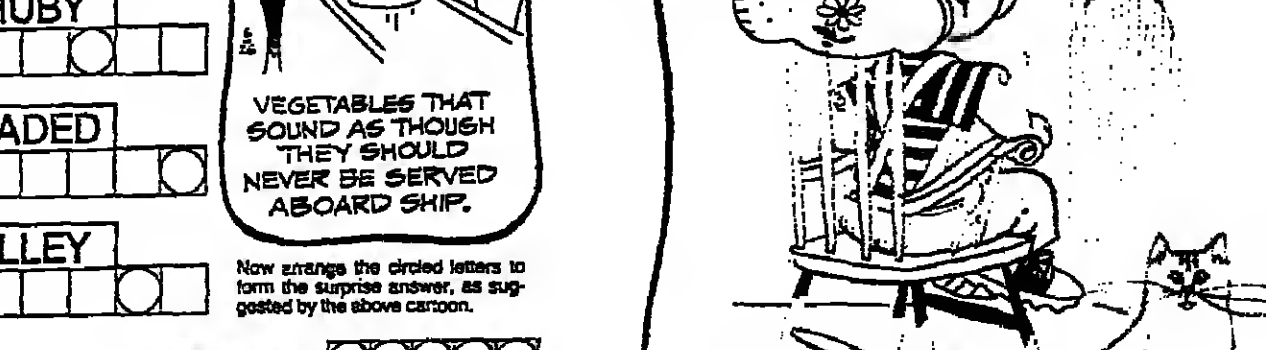
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



Print answer here: (Answers Monday)
Yesterday's Jumble: GLADE TRAIT MORQUE VACANT
Answer: A GREAT OVEN might produce most of this—"OVEREATING"

SPORTS

W. Germans Controversial Victors; Northern Ireland Beats Spain, 1-0

GIJON, Spain — West Germany and Austria were booed from the field Friday by an angry Spanish audience that saw the West Germans score a 1-0 victory that put them into the second round of the World Cup soccer championships. The only goal of the Group 2 match was scored in the 11th minute by Horst Hrubesch. After

WORLD CUP SOCCER

that the two teams were happy to play possession soccer by stroking the ball around the field. In Valencia, Northern Ireland scored a remarkable 1-0 victory over Spain to qualify for the second phase. In one of the greatest victories in the history of Northern Irish soccer, the team that headed Group 5 will play in the finals for the first time since 1958.

Northern Ireland is the only unseeded team to reach the second phase; Spain also qualified, having eliminated Yugoslavia on goal difference.

And in Bilbao, England sat on an early lead from Trevor Francis and coasted to a 1-0 victory over Kuwait to finish atop Group 4. Although certain of going through to the final 12, unbeaten England dominated the first half but failed to provide the finishing touches to countless openings.

Had Austria lost by three goals, then a coin toss would have been necessary to see whether it or Algeria accompanied West Germany from into the next round.

Protest Threatened

Said Ben Ali Sekkel, president of the Algeria Soccer Federation: "We will file an official protest with FIFA and demand disqualification of West Germany and Austria because they violated the principal of sportsmanship by their lack of ambition and fighting spirit."

"We will also file a protest against the referee who, according to the rules, should have stopped the game and warned the two captains about their lack of effort."

West German Manager Jupp Derwall, at a press conference after the match, bristled at the "implication that we played poorly on purpose." He said his team's poor performance was largely owing to nagging injuries to Ulrich Stielke and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge. He did not, however, explain why he did not make substitutions earlier, when he saw his team struggling.

Austrian Manager George Schmidt acknowledged he was "disappointed about the low quality of the match," but added that he rejected "the allegation we intentionally played poorly to insult the crowd."

In the second half, police continuously had to prevent Algerian fans from going onto the field to protest the lack of action. Meanwhile, chants of "Algeria, Algeria" rose from the 42,000 spectators.

The crowd became restive before halftime, when it became apparent that neither team was about to put itself out. German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher provoked the crowd even further when he gestured and smiled on his way to the locker room.

Rummenigge, who scored three goals in his last match against Chile, was replaced by Lothar Matthaus after he had played 66 minutes. The Germans replaced Hrubesch with Klaus Fischer, but there was no change in the play of the game.

England's winning goal, in the 27th minute, came after a long upfield kick from goalkeeper Peter Shilton. Paul Mariner headed it on straight into the path of the on-rushing Francis, who beat his man and slotted the ball past keeper Ahmad Al-Tarabulsi.

Kuwait looked like different team after halftime as England took things easy. The offside trap worked well and fan-breaking Kuwait forwards gave the English defenders several scares.

During a 20-minute spell in the second half Kuwait nearly equalized, first when Fathi Marzouq raced through to shoot wide and again in the 65th minute, when his shot was blocked for a corner.

But when England had lost, it would have made no difference to its position at the top of the group; Kuwait needed to win by more than four goals to displace France for second.

Said England's coach, Ron Greenwood: "This was our worst performance of the three games we played in Bilbao."

Splendid Defense

Gerry Armstrong, Northern Ireland's big, burly striker, scored the only goal of the game in the 47th minute, after Spanish goalkeeper Luis Arconada had palmed out a cross from Billy Hamilton. Armstrong scored from close range.

The Irish, who defended splendidly for most of the second half, played with only 10 men from the 61st minute, when Mal Donaghy was controversially sent off for retaliating after being pushed by Antonio Camacho.

The Spaniards, alternately cheered and jeered by a sellout 47,500 crowd, attacked incessantly for the last 30 minutes, but 37-year-old goalkeeper Pat Jennings was in superb form.

With Chris Nicholl marshalling the Irish defense and David McCreery and Martin O'Neill perpetuating motion men in midfield, the Spaniards rarely seemed as if they would break through.

Up front, Hamilton kept the Spanish defense stretched, particularly in the fierce, but goalless first half.

Rafael Gordillo hit two late shots and Enrique Saura failed to net following a goalmouth scramble, but undermanned Irish did not wilt under pressure in the dying minutes.

In the second round: Group A: Poland, Soviet Union, Belgium, at Barcelona. Group B: West Germany, Spain, England, at Madrid.

Group C: Italy, Brazil, Argentina, at Barcelona. Group D: Austria, Northern Ireland, France, at Madrid.

Cameroon and Honduras Contrapuntal Losers

International Herald Tribune

VALENCIA, Spain — How should men take defeat?

"With one eye laughing, the other crying," Helmut Schön, the old-timer of West Germany, used to say. "The laughing eye says you have competed with the best, the crying eye shows how very badly you needed to win."

The midpoint of the 1982 World Cup, as winners go into higher orbit and losers go back to their homelands, brings vivid contrast of defeated men.

Like so much in the first phase, a contrast comes from two little nations whose competitiveness has shaped the spirit of the tournament.

The Cameroonians left the field as they had played — with pride, dignity and sheer joy at being here. They laughed and we laughed.

The next day Honduras was eliminated, and the scene was painful. Several players collapsed to the ground. Ramon Maradeja, the captain, and Julio Cesar Arzu, the goalkeeper who seconds earlier was beaten by a cool penalty, lay sobbing, face down. They had to be virtually scraped off the turf, then half-carried to the locker room.

It was the difference between one group of men who had given their continent new beginnings and another group of men who felt cheated, a sense of loss. Both, in different ways, had given everything in return. Both had passed through the emotional peaks of their lifetimes and the world had sat astonished by them, weeping with one eye, laughing with the other.

For the romantics, Cameroon had begun the entire fable. Alger-

ia, its African brother, defeated West Germany with enlightened tactics, but it truly began with Cameroon, catching the Brazilian beat and holding Peru.

Drawing a second game — indeed having the better of Poland — the Cameroonians then met Italy. Novices, their game is a blend of hope and pleasure and it went up against former giants turned stale and cynical.

There were times when the Italian com men, having missed early scoring opportunities, tried to extort free kicks by feigning injury. And there were times when the Cameroonians, smiling innocently into the faces of cheaters, picked up the actors before the referee could intervene.

ROB HUGHES

Even then Italian journalists soured the occasion. "How much," one asked Jean Vincent, Cameroon's French manager, "did you get for teaching them to play defensively?"

"I didn't get my money," responded Vincent. "I'm very disappointed with some journalists. Silence will be my answer."

Before leaving Cameroon, a prediction: Emmanuel Kunde, big and strong, with a powerful right-foot shot, will before long be enticed out of Yaounde and molded into a player of real quality.

It is sad to leave so happy a camp for the Honduran wake. The tiny Latin American republic brought a team that in 1977 was a World Youth Cup finalist. The team drew here with Spain despite losing a dubious penalty. It drew with Northern Ireland and Thursday was on the brink of qualifying against Yugoslavia when, one minute and 40 seconds from the end, Jaime Villegas tripped an opponent. This time the penalty was deserved, although it came wickedly late against an undeserving Yugoslavia.

We roared our approval. "The underdeveloped countries have a spontaneity, and naivete, that's surprising everyone," commented Northern Ireland Manager Billy Bingham.

We saw Roger Mills, a professional in France, and little Gregoire M'bida dancing like lizards between heavy defenders. And we saw goalkeeper Thomas N'kono.

Langrid, deceptively lazy, he reacts late but with phenomenal reflexes to most threats. For athletic movement, N'kono could walk into any side — probably into any dance company.

For sense of fun, he is unique. With not too many thoroughbred attackers in Yaounde, N'kono responds where experienced goalies would anticipate.

A Soaring Press

At times he places remarkable faith in his crossbar. And when he conceded the one and only goal of Cameroon's World Cup, his positioning had gone all awry; before he could launch a jettie dive, he stumbled. Within a minute, Cameroon had recovered a goal against the complacent Italians, but the 1-1 draw put the underdogs out of the tournament.

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They must now go back to the struggle. And theirs is not even a world where videotape can revive the memories.

The experience is over for Arzu and N'kono, their teams' last lines of defense.

If last lines mean anything, we won't lightly forget them.

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Garvey, Landreaux Lead Dodgers Past Braves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ATLANTA — Steve Garvey and Ken Landreaux each drove in two runs to pace the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-3 victory over the Atlanta Braves here Thursday night.

Garvey's 10th home run of the year — and his seventh in the last 19 games — came in the fourth inning, he added a run-scoring double in the seventh. Landreaux had RBI singles in the first and fifth innings.

Jerry Reuss (9-5) lost his shutout

bid in the eighth on a double by Claudell Washington and Glenn Hubbard's run-producing single. Reuss departed with two outs in the ninth in favor of Steve Howe, who picked up his fifth save. Reuss

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

scattered nine hits, walked one and struck out seven. The Dodgers lost the services of Dorell Thomas for at least six weeks when, while running for Pedro Guerrero in the seventh in-

ning, Thomas broke his left ankle in a collision with third-base coach Danny Ozark.

Phillies 10, Cardinals 2 In St. Louis, Gary Matthews hit a two-run homer and Ivan Delgado drove in three runs to back Steve Carlton's three-hit pitching and pace the Phillies 10-2 laughter over the Cardinals.

Mets 3, Expos 1

In New York, Met rookie Charlie Pulis scattered seven hits over 8½ innings and defeated Montreal, 3-1, for his third victory of the year over the Expos. New York scored all its runs during a six-inning Puleo (6-4) lost his shutout in the ninth when Gary Carter hit his 14th home run of the season.

Padres 7, Reds 6

In Cincinnati, Tim Lincecum's sacrifice fly in the 13th scored Luis Salazar to lift San Diego past the Reds, 7-6. Salazar led off with a double and went to third when shortstop Ron Oester dropped a pickoff attempt.

Giants 4, Astros 3

In Houston, Jack Clark had four hits and two RBIs, including a homer in the 10th that defeated the Astros for San Francisco, 4-3. Houston pitcher Luis Pujols was charged with four passed balls in trying to handle the knuckleballs of Joe Niekro (6-6). Alton Hamaker (4-4) pitched a complete game for the Giants.

Tigers 7, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, home runs by Henderson, Kirk Gibson and Lou Whitaker supported the eight-hit pitching of Jerry Ujdr and Dave Tobik as Detroit snapped a 10-game losing streak with a 7-1 defeat of the Orioles.

Rangers 2, A's 1

In Arlington, Texas, Jon Matlack gave up three hits over 8½ innings and rookie Dave Hosteler singled in the tie-breaking run in the fifth as Texas, with a 2-1 triumph, handed Oakland its ninth loss in 10 games. Cliff Johnson homered for the losers.

Indians 5, Yankees 2

In New York, Toby Harrah, at 374 the major league's leading hitter, doubled and scored on Mike Harmon's single in the eighth to help the Indians past N. York, 5-2. The Yankees' Ron Gaudry lost only for the second time in 10 decisions and registered his 1,000th career strikeout.

Transactions

FOOTBALL National Football League Baltimore — Signed quarterback Art Schlichter to a series of one-year contracts. Chicago — Signed wide receiver Kris Holmes and defensive tackle Henry Williams. New England — Signed wide receiver Kevin McCallister. New Orleans — Signed tackle Barry Bennett and linebacker Reggie Maclin. College — Pittsburgh — Named Dr. Edward Stork athletic director.

Angels 7, Royals 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Reggie Jackson hit a three-run home run to cap a six-run outburst in the fifth and California went on to defeat Kansas City, 7-2. The Angels' seventh victory in 10 games moved them 1½ games ahead of the second-place Royals in the American League West; in those 10 games, Jackson has had five homers and has driven in 12 runs.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	28	24	.540	—
St. Louis	28	24	.540	—
Pittsburgh	28	24	.540	—
Philadelphia	28	24	.540	—
Cincinnati	28	24	.540	—
Montreal	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
Houston	28	24	.540	—

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
Houston	28	24	.540	—

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	28	24	.540	—
Detroit	28	24	.540	—
Philadelphia	28	24	.540	—
Cleveland	28	24	.540	—
Chicago	28	24	.540	—
Toronto	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
Houston	28	24	.540	—

Thursday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
Houston	28	24	.540	—

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	28	24	.540	—
Detroit	28	24	.540	—
Philadelphia	28	24	.540	—
Cleveland	28	24	.540	—
Chicago	28	24	.540	—
Toronto	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
San Diego	28	24	.540	—
San Francisco	28	24	.540	—
Los Angeles	28	24	.540	—
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Navratilova, Shriver Advance at Wimbledon

United Press International

WIMBLEDON, England — Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver patiently waited out a four-hour rain delay Friday, then made quick work of their opponents to move into the fourth round at the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Navratilova, feeling "loose as a goose" when she finally got to play, defeated Anne White, 6-1, 6-0, and Shriver played nurse to Kathy Rinaldi, who was stung by a bee, and then knocked her out, 6-4, 6-1.

Two other seeded women won second-round matches, but No. 14 Andrea Leand, after jumping to a 4-2 lead, fell victim to West German Claudia Kohde, 7-5, 6-2.

Barbara Potter, seeded 10th, beat Kim Steinmetz, 6-2, 6-3, and No. 15 Virginia Ruzici beat Petra Delhees of Switzerland, 6-3, 7-5.

A persistent rain — again — fell virtually all day and threw the dampened schedule into further turmoil. Of 70 matches scheduled only eight were played, and there are now about 125 matches to be made up. The sun made its first appearance at Center Court Friday in early evening.

Navratilova, installed as the top seed after winning nine of 10 tournaments this year, raced through the opening set in 20 minutes, dropping only the fourth game.

White offered more resistance in the second set, breaking service in the second game. But Navratilova made the decisive break in the ninth game and wound up the match in 52 minutes.

"I didn't get that psyched up to begin with because I thought it would rain, but when I needed to play I did," Navratilova said. "I was on an even keel all afternoon. When the sun came out in the second set I just about fainted."

Shriver, seeded seventh, was nervous when she first strode onto Center Court and dropped her service to open the match, but then broke back in the second game. Rinaldi had two break points for 5-4, but Shriver gamely held, then ended the set with a break in the next game.

Navratilova, who last year at 14 years and 91 days was the youngest person to win a match at Wimbledon, again had double break point in the third game of the second set. But once again Shriver held, and she then broke in the fourth and sixth games, ending the match in 56 minutes.

In the fifth game of the second set, with Shriver serving for 4-1, Rinaldi began batting away at a bee which was flying round her left arm.

In the court changeover, Rinaldi revealed that she had been stung on the arm. Shriver rushed to her aid. Then a small white object came hurtling out of the stands

and fell at the feet of the two players. "I pulled a stinger out of Kathy's arm," said Shriver. "Kathy was worried, but I told her, 'What can you do with a bee sting?'"

Shriver was asked what was the object thrown from the stands. "An ointment or something," she said. "It had a picture of a bee on it. These British come prepared for everything."

Shriver said after she returned to the court, photographers yelled at her that a bee had landed on the back of her skirt.

"I kicked it off and stomped on it," she said. Umpire Catherine McTavish, noting Pam's stomping, intoned in mock seriousness: "No penalty points for killing it."

Rinaldi managed only one point in the third game, after the sunning and said she was "a little shocked. I tried to do my best after that."

"Getting this one over is a big relief," Shriver said. "I feel a lot better. This was a tough one."

Only the women got to play Friday, and other second-round winners included Sabina Simmonds of Italy and American Anne Smith. Simmonds beat Mary Lou Piatek, 7-5, 6-4, and Smith defeated Australian Sue Leo, 6-4, 6-4.

Because of all the matches washed out, the starting times for Saturday and Monday have been moved up two hours to noon, the third time in five years that rain forced such a break in tradition.

Navratilova, who has been an assistant referee since 1976 and was an assistant referee for nine years previous to that. "We will have very full programs Saturday, Monday and Tuesday."

Hoyle agreed that the current circumstances are the worst he has ever encountered at Wimbledon. "I don't remember so many days with so much interruption," he said. Only Thursday, the fourth day of the 1982 championships, has been rain-free.

Despite the daylong gloom over the All England Club, the attendance was 26,616. Many of those people waited for hours — umbrellas up and sometimes singing — in hopes of seeing at least one match.

If they hadn't, they would have been completely out of luck. Wimbledon does not issue refunds or rainchecks.

Wimbledon Singles First Round Second Round

Claudia Kohde, Germany, def. Andrea Leand U.S., 7-5, 6-2; Sabina Simmonds, Italy, def. Mary Lou Piatek, U.S., 7-5, 6-4; Virginia Ruzici, Romania, def. Petra Delhees, Switzerland, 6-2, 7-5; Anne Smith, U.S., def. Sue Leo, Australia, 6-4, 6-2; Barbara Potter, U.S., def. Kim Steinmetz, U.S., 6-2, 6-3.

Third Round Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Kathy Rinaldi, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Anne White, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.

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(Continued From Back Page)			
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ART BUCHWALD

Selling Reaganomics

WASHINGTON—Sometime back the Republican Party decided to launch a \$1.7 million TV campaign to sell the GOP. They sought out an advertising agency and told them, "We've got to convince the American people that the only way to stop bad breath is by using Reaganomics. We want to show them that the best cure for the recession blahs is a strong dose of supply-side economics. And we have to persuade the viewer that the president doesn't have ring around the collar."



Buchwald

The advertising agency boss told them, "You came to the right place. Belch, our creative vice president, has been working on just such a campaign. Show them what you've come up with."

Belch went over to a large easel. "Gentlemen, we must treat the Republican Party just like another consumer product. We have to convince the TV viewer that if he has hemorrhoids it's the Democrats' fault. Now our art department has sketched out a sample commercial. The first one shows actors that look like Jimmy Carter and Tip O'Neill. We will have a lawyer holding a will in which he reads what the Democrats have bequeathed Ronald Reagan, including a recession, unemployment and the highest interest rates in the history of the nation. As he's reading, Tip O'Neill is laughing like hell, and Jimmy Carter has that dumb grin on his face."

"The Republican campaign managers studied it. Finding one of them said, 'It's the old Brand X dirty trick gimmick. We're being negative, unfair, and some people would even say unscrupulous. I like it.'"

Another Republican oodled his head. "It's got the scary message we've been looking for, without the overkill. It will get the people thinking they're using the wrong doo-doo."

Belch said, "We've tested it in Palm Springs, Calif., and 80 percent of the people who saw it said it convinced them to vote Republican."

"That's good enough for us," the head Republican honcho said. "If

the Democrats yell foul, we'll know we're on the right track." Belch said, "If the campaign proves as effective as I think it is, we have some other great ones in the can. We plan to show Carter and Tip O'Neill driving by an unemployment office in a long limousine, and when they see the lines outside they start laughing their heads off. And we will have the two of them walking through a school lunchroom watching the kids eating cactus and chucking to each other."

The Republicans started slapping their thighs. The chief said, "Gentlemen, we've come to the right agency. You people can have our account. Now let's run it up around the flagpole and see how it plays in Peoria."

The first commercial was made. CBS and NBC refused to air it, but ABC decided it needed the money. Independent stations put it on.

To everyone's surprise it was selling Reaganomics. The head Republican honcho called up Belch in anger. "Our warehouse is full of supply-side economics. Our sales are just a trickle. What's wrong?"

"It takes time for a negative message to sink in," Belch told him defensively. "You have to play it over and over again."

"Belch," the Republican said. "Everyone thinks we're doing a commercial for probate lawyers. We keep getting calls from people asking if we will write their wills. Besides, every time the damn thing shows it reminds the voter we're in a recession."

"But you said you wanted to blame all the country's economic troubles on the Democrats."

"You guys couldn't sell a Chrysler car to Lee Iacocca."

"Look," said Belch desperately. "Maybe the commercial isn't doing everything we hoped it would. We'll change the campaign by being more positive. We could show the president eating jelly beans in the Oval Office, and then looking into the camera and saying 'The question you have to ask yourself is, Are you better off today than you were four years ago?'"

"Don't bother," the Republican shouted. "Your agency is fired."

"But why?"

"Because, thanks to your stupid commercial, everyone in Peoria is going to vote for the Democrats."

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The Man Who Gave Us Pac-Fever

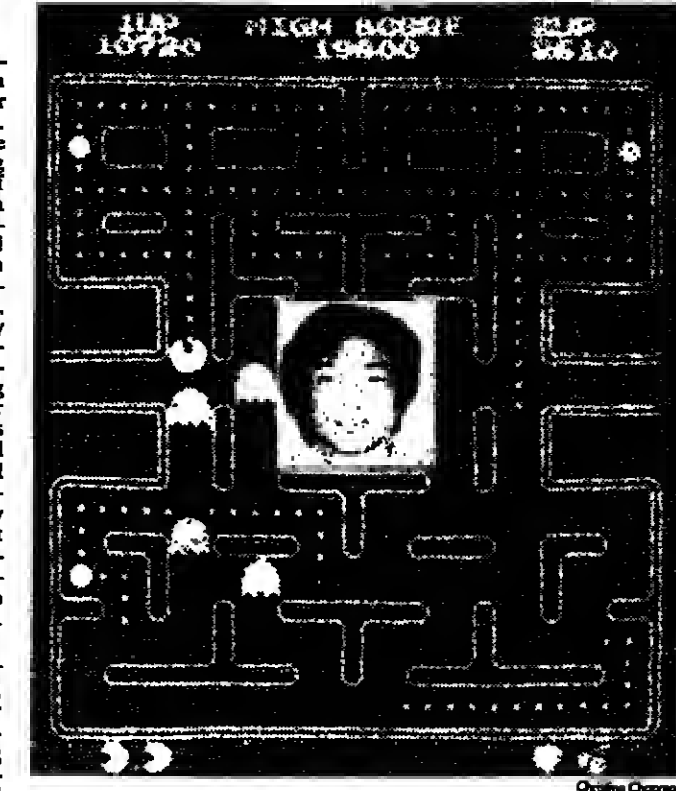
By Christine Chapman

TOKYO—If you've got Pac-Man fever, you've got Toru Iwatani, the 27-year-old inventor of the electronic game, to thank. At lunch one day about three years ago the unassuming young man who worked as a designer of electronic circuits had a vision: a little yellow disembodied pie-shaped creature scooted around in his brain eating everything in sight. *Paku-paku*, Japanese onomatopoeia for gobble-gobble, slurp-slurp, came out. Vigorously devouring his lunch, Iwatani imagined the round body with its ever-open mouth chasing or being chased through a maze by four ghosts, or "monsters," as he calls them. "I wish I could say I had pizza pie for lunch," he added smiling slightly during an interview at the Namco Company which produced the game that made it rich. "But I don't remember what I ate. I imagined Pac-Man as a mischievous boy who eats everything evil in the world. The fruit is his dessert."

Pac-Man is hearty dessert for Namco of Japan and its licensee, the Atari Division of Warner Communications Inc. in California and Bally Manufacturing Corp., a subsidiary of the Midway Company of Chicago. Sold—and played—widely throughout the United States, Europe, and Asia, Pac-Man is earning millions of dollars and billions of yen for its Japanese parent company and its American manufacturers, and has become the most popular electronic game of this new computer-toys era. The money flowing in east and west from sales of Pac-Man's innumerable commercial offshoots, toys, clothes, bed linen, more games, puzzles, a pinball machine version, and books on how to win at Pac-Man is inestimable.

New Creativity

If you have bypassed the arcades where electronic game machines buzz endlessly in semidarkness, the plucky Pac-Man may seem a revolutionary idea in computer game programming. However, at the time of its appearance in Japan two summers ago, the use of the maze, the labyrinth through which Pac-Man gives chase to dots, ghosts, and pieces of fruit was a brand new idea in electronic circuitry. Then the favorite game was Space



Toru Iwatani (inset) dreamed up Pac-Man ghosts, gobblers.

Invaders, an interplanetary battle, devised by Japan's Taito Company, one of Namco's rivals, in a wide-open field.

With the approval of President Masaya Nakamura, the 56-year-old founder of the Namco Company, Iwatani spent about a year working out his idea with a team of four engineers. Iwatani was the designer, the idea man, but the program had to be made by circuit engineers who brought the shapes to life on a computer.

"We thought Pac-Man might make second base," said Nakamura. "But we were surprised to get a home run."

Born in Showa 30, or 1955, the year Nakamura began his company, Toru Iwatani took an engineering degree in the technology of communications from private Tokai University. Hired out of college five years ago by Namco, Iwatani cut his teeth on three-forgettable video games before sinking them into Pac-Man.

Like most Japanese students or

recent graduates, Iwatani likes to play. He frequents game centers where he plays Dig Dug, Namco's recent popular game entry, which he did not help produce. Dig Dug is a maze game involving the manipulation of three rather more specific personalities than Pac-Man and his ghosts and fruit.

"I also paint watercolors. I go roller skating. I do frisbee. I like to play at everything although nobody in my family takes an interest in the games. I'm an alien," he said with a shy grin. He taught the young woman whom he will marry in October to play his games.

"Strange New Hero"

He can't really explain Pac-Man's popularity abroad. He shakes his head. "Maybe to Americans Pac-Man's a strange new hero." He does explain the appeal of the game as a test of skills. The challenge of Pac-Man, he suggests, is to acquire tactics to outwit the pursuing monsters, to become the pursuer, to eat in-

stead of being eaten. Pride in one's mental agility and a deftness in moving the characters through the maze are rewards of the game.

"The games absorb people," Iwatani said. "Game centers are convenient places to enjoy oneself in town."

Pac-Man is now passé in Japan. In 1980 it began as Puck Man, but for export the Namco staff changed its name to Pac-Man. They feared the American penchant for four-letter words. The Japanese take their games seriously. Throughout the country game rooms are everywhere. To play one game costs about 50 cents compared to the United States' 25 cents a game.

"We want to make a machine the player will play again and again," admitted Namco's Nakamura. He encourages his young designers to come up with fresh ideas and even now Iwatani and others are working on Pac-Man II. But as Mickey Mouse had Minnie, so Pac-Man seems fated to have a sister or a girlfriend.

Young women in Namco's Creative Center are diligently drawing cute plump green blobs with strawberry bows in the head and little feet to run through the maze on. Midori-chan, Little Miss Green, is on the boards and aiming for an autumn debut.

Disney-Man

Of Pac-Man the jubilant vice president of the United States' Midway Company said he's "the Mickey Mouse of the 1980s."

Who then is the Walt Disney? Toru Iwatani or Masaya Nakamura?

"I am," said President Nakamura. Iwatani, serious and modest next to him agreeing. "Walt Disney once told some children who asked him what he did at his studio: 'I'm a butterfly gathering honey from one flower to another.' It's my favorite story. There are many Walt Disneys at Namco but I am the symbol, the representative."

For a second his round, cheerful face resembles that of his hero who under favorable conditions outwits the bad guys.

Recently Namco gave chase to the Bandai Toy Company of Japan which has imitated the Pac-Man story in producing a game called "Paku-Master." Namco is suing Bandai for \$2 million. *Paku-paku*.

PEOPLE

Stones Set for Madrid

There has been speculation that their concert would be canceled, but the Rolling Stones will perform in Spain during the World Cup soccer tournament. The Atletico soccer club of Madrid has agreed to let the band stage two concerts at the Vicente Calderon stadium in Madrid July 7 and 9. But the concert planned for Barcelona has been called off. The soccer club there was concerned that fans of the Stones would damage Barcelona's soccer field. About 32,000 tickets for Barcelona had already been sold. Refunds will be given, the Stones' promoters said.

Princess Anne returned to Britain amid continuing controversy over her unenthusiastic response to the birth of her nephew, a possible future king of England. Some newspapers defended her reaction as human and countered reports that she caused an "outrage" in the United States. The *Franklin Sun* newspaper said in a front-page story that Anne's mother, Queen Elizabeth II, phoned her in the United States "to rebuke her for her arrogant public outburst." The paper also said Anne's behavior had "deeply upset" Prince Charles and his wife Diana. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said "no comment at all" on the Sun story.

There may be a "Superman IV" movie, but it won't star Christopher Reeve, the actor whose An interview in *Parade* magazine quotes the actor as saying he's tired of his red cape, blue tights, Lois Lane and Metropolis after two movies. "Yes, there'll be a 'Superman III,' [but] there won't be a 'Superman IV'—not with me in it. Enough is enough. I don't want to share my life with a character who is not me. I'm a person, not a superhero. I'm a person who lives with his wife, and why they have not married. 'We live in a culture where heroes are set up and then torn down again so the public doesn't have to feel inferior,' Reeve said. 'Well, I'm not feeling the system anymore. I don't want to share intimate details. There's nothing in it for me. I'm keeping my personal life close and my wittily self-deprecating anecdotes for my family and friends. It's not for public consumption anymore.'"

King Hussein of Jordan and his wife, Queen Noor, are touring the

Crimes as part of a semi-official trip to the Soviet Union, according to the Soviet news agency. The trip had been announced before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Actor Charles Heston is visiting India, Bangladesh and Pakistan to produce a documentary film for raising money in the United States for relief in developing countries.

Comic Rick Rockwell broke the Guinness world record for non-stop joke-telling by completing 24 hours and 6 minutes of jokes. The previous record was set by Bob Carroll, who cracked jokes unremittingly for 24 hours and 5 minutes in November, 1979, in Clifton Park, N.Y. Rockwell, 25, a former professional hockey player, said he decided to challenge the record to promote himself as a stand-up comedian. When Rockwell broke the record, those monitoring the 24 hours and 6 minutes of continuous joke-telling were proud — and relieved. "I don't think I can tell you which joke was the worse, there were so many of them," said his fiancée, Lee Blakeslee. 21. Standing before reporters at the Los Angeles Press Club, Rockwell kept on telling jokes during questioning. "I think I'll have to get a new manager for my apartment — someone with alibi and experience," Rockwell said as the audience groaned.

A 9-year-old San Francisco boy named Pierre doesn't like his name. He wrote to Gov. Pierre S. D. Font IV of Delaware to see how he feels about "Pierre." The youngster, who wasn't available to elaborate, said in the letter "I hate my name because kids at school joke about it." He said his father had died before he could ask him why he named him Pierre. He asked the governor if he knew of any good nicknames. He also asked, "Will you be my friend? I sure need one." The governor replied: "My family taught me to be proud of my name, and you should be proud of yours, too." He said Pierre is a great name that goes way back in history, and "you and I are lucky enough to be among the few people in the country who have it." The governor said for a nickname like "Pierre," he suggested "that might be a good nickname for you." The governor ended his letter this way: "You bet I will be your friend. There aren't many of us 'Pierres' around, so we better stick together."

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(31st Jan) Jan 31, 7-9 p.m. (1st Feb) Feb 1, 7-9 p.m. (2nd Feb) Feb 2, 7-9 p.m. (3rd Feb) Feb 3, 7-9 p.m. (4th Feb) Feb 4, 7-9 p.m. (5th Feb) Feb 5, 7-9 p.m. (6th Feb) Feb 6, 7-9 p.m. (7th Feb) Feb 7, 7-9 p.m. (8th Feb) Feb 8, 7-9 p.m. (9th Feb) Feb 9, 7-9 p.m. (10th Feb) Feb 10, 7-9 p.m. (11th Feb) Feb 11, 7-9 p.m. (12th Feb) Feb 12, 7-9 p.m. (13th Feb) Feb 13, 7-9 p.m. (14th Feb) Feb 14, 7-9 p.m. (15th Feb) Feb 15, 7-9 p.m. (16th Feb) Feb 16, 7-9 p.m. (17th Feb) Feb 17, 7-9 p.m. (18th Feb) Feb 18, 7-9 p.m. (19th Feb) Feb 19, 7-9 p.m. (20th Feb) Feb 20, 7-9 p.m. (21st Feb) Feb 21, 7-9 p.m. (22nd Feb) Feb 22, 7-9 p.m. (23rd Feb) Feb 23, 7-9 p.m. (24th Feb) Feb 24, 7-9 p.m. (25th Feb) Feb 25, 7-9 p.m. (26th Feb) Feb 26, 7-9 p.m. (27th Feb) Feb 27, 7-9 p.m. (28th Feb) Feb 28, 7-9 p.m. (29th Feb) Feb 29, 7-9 p.m. (30th Feb) Feb 30, 7-9 p.m. (1st Mar) Mar 1, 7-9 p.m. (2nd Mar) Mar 2, 7-9 p.m. (3rd Mar) Mar 3, 7-9 p.m. (4th Mar) Mar 4, 7-9 p.m. (5th Mar) Mar 5, 7-9 p.m. (6th Mar) Mar 6, 7-9 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Apr 12, 7-9 p.m. (13th Apr) Apr 13, 7-9 p.m. (14th Apr) Apr 14, 7-9 p.m. (15th Apr) Apr 15, 7-9 p.m. (16th Apr) Apr 16, 7-9 p.m. (17th Apr) Apr 17, 7-9 p.m. (18th Apr) Apr 18, 7-9 p.m. (19th Apr) Apr 19, 7-9 p.m. (20th Apr) Apr 20, 7-9 p.m. (21st Apr) Apr 21, 7-9 p.m. (22nd Apr) Apr 22, 7-9 p.m. (23rd Apr) Apr 23, 7-9 p.m. (24th Apr) Apr 24, 7-9 p.m. (25th Apr) Apr 25, 7-9 p.m. (26th Apr) Apr 26, 7-9 p.m. (27th Apr) Apr 27, 7-9 p.m. (28th Apr) Apr 28, 7-9 p.m. (29th Apr) Apr 29, 7-9 p.m. (30th Apr) Apr 30, 7-9 p.m. (1st May) May 1, 7-9 p.m. (2nd May) May 2, 7-9 p.m. (3rd May) May 3, 7-9 p.m. (4th May) May 4, 7-9 p.m. (5th May) May 5, 7-9 p.m. (6th May) May 6, 7-9 p.m. (7th May) May 7, 7-9 p.m. (8th May) May 8, 7-9 p.m. (9th May) May 9, 7-9 p.m. (10th May) May 10, 7-9 p.m. (11th May) May 11, 7-9 p.m. (12th